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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5, 14 and 16.

Berlin Frees U. S. Drivers; French Fight On in Syria; British Again Bomb Naples

The World's Day—July 11, 1941

National: Nazis Release Zamzam Survivors

New York (AP)—William V. C. Ruxton, President of the British American Ambulance Corps, announced that 21 American men who survived the sinking of the Egyptian steamer Zamzam were being released by German authorities for return to the United States.

Middle East: Vichy Reports Fighting in Syria

Continued French resistance in Syria was announced by the German-controlled Vichy Government following its rejection of British armistice terms. [Page 1.]

100 British planes were claimed by Germany to have been destroyed on the ground during a Nazi air raid on Ismailia, on the Suez Canal.

Palestine's oil port at Haifa was raided for the third consecutive day by planes of unidentified nationality; no damage or casualties were reported.

Air and Sea: British Renew Naples Bombing

RAF bombing of Naples for the second consecutive night was admitted in Rome to have caused considerable damage. [Page 6.]

British naval forces intercepted the 7,209-ton German ship Hermes en route from Rio de Janeiro to Hamburg, the Admiralty announced, adding that the captain and crew were taken prisoner.

Four British merchantmen totaling 27,600 tons were claimed by the German High Command to have been sunk in the North Atlantic.

Washington: Donovan Defense Co-ordinator

President Roosevelt today appointed William J. Donovan co-ordinator of information bearing on the defense program. Colonel Donovan is to "collect and assemble information and data bearing on national security" from various Government agencies and analyze the material for official government use.

Congress was asked for $3,323,000,000 in cash and contract authorizations for the Navy and Maritime Commission by the President. With a request yesterday for $4,770,000,000 for the Army, today's figures struck a two-day total of $8,093,000,000 for defense.

The President declared he would not be surprised if American steel had gone into 50 British bases and if American workmen all over the world were being paid by the British Government.

The Interstate Commerce Commission approved the 10-cent charge which railroad stations have been levying for each piece of baggage handled by redcaps. Although the decision directly affected only the Cincinnati Union Terminal Company, the Commission said that it recognized the case would serve as a precedent for redcap charges at other stations.

President Roosevelt asked Congress to approve the temporary promotion of 37 officers to be major generals or brigadier generals—advancements which would lower the Army's average age for these ranks nearer those in the British and German forces.

Senator Glass, Virginia Democrat, was unanimously elected President pro tempore of the Senate.

The House struck from the May bill its defense labor provisions which, as passed by the Senate, would permit the President to take over plants where there is an existing or threatened stoppage of defense production. It left in a provision making draft exemption mandatory for men 28 or older.

President Roosevelt asked Congress for an appropriation of $4,770,065,588 for the War Department "for further strengthening of the national defense" as a part of what was described as a $15,000,000,000 program for defense and Lend-Lease operations.

Russia: British Warn of New Nazi Offensive

British warning of a "powerful new German offensive" came from London just as both Russians and Germans were announcing a lull along the battle front.

Triple offensive pointed at Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev is to be backed with the full might of Herr Hitler's divisions, according to these reports.

While Russians claimed to have brought the German advance to a temporary standstill, destroying one whole mechanized division, the Germans said the number of captured Russians west of Minsk had risen to 323,898.

Farmers Ballot On Milk Price Rise

Ballots which in effect call for a rise of a cent a quart in the price of milk in the 37 cities and towns of metropolitan Boston, Lowell and Lawrence were mailed today to farmers supplying these communities.

The price is expected to go up some time between July 21 and 25, after the referendum of the producers is completed. They are scattered through five States. Their approval of more income is a formality.

Richard D. Aplin, who was appointed agent of the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct the referendum, acted as soon as possible after the Secretary signed the necessary authorization in Washington late yesterday. Mr. Aplin is located here as Assistant Administrator of the Federal Milk Order for Boston.

Aid to Britain Factor in Rise Of Cream Price

Whenever the housewife is called on to pay an extra cent for a jar of cream, she can feel she is helping America to feed Britain.

The price of cream is being raised by the withdrawal of large quantities of milk from the market to make into cheese and into evaporated and dried milk to ship to England.

"Milk going into the making of cream for New England has advanced 33 per cent during the past three months and is still mounting," said Richard D. Aplin, Assistant Administrator of the Federal Milk Order for Boston, today.

"On the other hand, these exports to Britain have also benefited New England farmers greatly. The rise in prices came at a time when the production of milk used for cream was at its heaviest.

From Middle West

"Boston obtains a quarter of its cream from the middle west," added Mr. Aplin. "It is shipped from as far as 1,500 miles away. The three principal midwestern states sending here are Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio.

"The price of cream in the Boston market really depends on the price at which the western creameries are willing to ship here—and that depends on the price of butter. So the price here is fixed by the national market for butter.

"It is this national market which has been lifted by the shipping of evaporated and dried milk and cheese to England in great amounts.

"The milk produced in New England that goes into cream is of the same quality, but is the surplus, of that which is sold as milk.

"The other part of the milk going into cream, which comes from the middle west, is cheaper, because produced where feed costs are lower, as well as the cost of labor. Also in regard to inspection of farms, it does not have to meet quite as high sanitary requirements as New England milk.

Milk Shipments

"While cream can be shipped here from the Middle West, milk cannot. It takes ten quarts of milk to make one quart of cream. So concentrated is the cream that it can be sent long distances by freight at reasonable costs. To ship milk so far, however, would be so expensive as to be prohibitive.

"Freight rates together with eastern standards of inspection cause the milk used as milk in Boston to be produced within 300 miles.

"Milk that is sold as milk is known as Class I milk, and milk that goes into cream as Class II milk. The price of the Class II milk is not fixed by the Federal milk pricing machinery but rises or falls automatically according to market conditions of demand and supply."

Picture on Page 4.

Red-Nazi Lull Seen Prelude To New Drives

Germans report capture of 323,898 Russians; Moscow claims heavy losses inflicted.

LONDON, July 11 (AP)—A powerful new German offensive, aimed at overwhelming results, is about to be launched in Russia, it was reported reliably in London today.

An offensive pointed at Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev is to be backed with the full might of Adolf Hitler's mechanized divisions, according to these reports.

By the Associated Press

Friday, July 11

A lull descended upon the Russo-German front early today for the first time after 18 days of titanic battles in which the Red Army appeared to have fought the German Reichswehr to a standstill. Even DNB, the official German news agency conceded today that the German eastward drive into Soviet Russia from the Bialystok-Minsk area had come to a standstill in several places. It attributed the halt, however, to the necessity of clearing roads of wrecked Red Army machines.

Moscow, in the shortest communiqué since start of the fighting declared that "nothing of importance had occurred at the front."

The German High Command announced the capture of 323,898 of those Russians who had been earlier trapped around Bialystok, while an authorized Nazi commentator alleged that the Russians had lost 1,000,000 men in killed and captured since the opening of the campaign.

The Russians for their part announced the destruction of a whole German mechanized division in the Minsk sector.

Defense Heads Named

Meanwhile the Moscow radio announced the institution of three chief defense commands — the Northwest under former Defense Commissar Clement Voroshiloff, the West under Defense Commissar Semeon Timoshenko and the Southwest under Marshal Semeon Budyenny.

On the battlefront the Russians further claimed that 68 German planes were shot down in air battles and destroyed on the ground yesterday and last night at an expense of nine Soviet planes.

The Germans, who said that a number of Russian commanding generals and divisional generals had fallen into German hands, claimed that booty captured or

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

U. S. Building British Bases All Over Globe, Roosevelt Says; London Calls for Higher Output

Debate in Commons shows need for big man with big plan to direct war output.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 11—The demand for a big man with a big plan to right the glaring shortcomings in Britain's production of war material has crystallized as the result of a two-day debate in the House of Commons on production.

The paramount criticism of the industrial war effort has been that it is planned and conducted departmentally and not comprehensively. By degrees a more comprehensive direction is being undertaken but meanwhile, as Mr. James Henderson Stewart so poignantly depicted to the House of Commons yesterday, tragedy is being enacted on the battlefronts.

"One had the vision of men lying there, battered and bleeding, parched and hungry, by thousand upon thousand; left there to die or fall into Nazi captivity. Why? Largely, because, as the Prime Minister had said, they were denied weapons with which to defend themselves."

Outspoken Debate

It was such a picture from a soldier with six months of practical war experience which prompted members of Parliament to unprecedented outspokenness in criticism of the Government's handling of production in the debate just concluded.

What many M. P.'s feel necessary to restore their confidence that production is being speeded to the utmost is a big man with wide powers comparable to those of the Minister of Munitions in the World War. For the new Minister of Production, Lord Beaverbrook, still has rivals for priority in materials in the Minister of Aircraft Production and in the First Lord of the Admiralty who controls shipbuilding.

An almost incredible series of muddles, deficiencies, delays, and defects have been disclosed by members of Parliament of all parties. While Government spokesmen replied with a few encouraging figures and some heartening forecasts, they were unable to satisfy critics that the industrial war effort is anywhere near 100 per cent.

The freedom with which mem-

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

Wide World

In Wartime All British Women Are Workers

One of the many women from all walks of life who in their spare time attend schools for technical training so they can become relief workers in armament factories.

Britain's Power: Morale of Workers

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Somewhere in England

"We're never dull here. You see there's always something interesting to look forward to."

This seemed an amazing declaration from 17-year-old Mary Martin, working hour after hour, day after day, at the same monotonous little job on a power machine, in a factory employing more than 2,000 girls and men on war work in a large and much-raided town Somewhere-in-England.

Mary is guiding the machine which stitches just one part of a blue-jacket's jumper. The pile of dark blue serge glides to her on a conveyor-belt from the girl behind. She places it in her machine. A few whirrs and her part on that particular garment is done. Back on the belt it goes and so on to the girl in front. Thus it is carried from worker to worker in the long row sitting beside the moving belt, till three or four minutes after the cut-out has been put on, it falls from the belt at the other end, a complete garment, ready to be cleaned-up, finished-off and pressed.

What could there be "interesting to look forward to" I wondered; what could happen to break the monotony of these mechanical processes; what could drown the thunder of the incessant whirring of hundreds of machines flying along at top-speed? Five minutes later I knew one thing at least.

A voice from the loud-speaker gave out the news of a British naval victory. They would celebrate with a few songs, the announcer said. For a quarter of an hour, drowning the clattering machines and the music from the loud-speaker, rang out rollicking sea chanties which echoed away over the ruins which stretched out around the building.

Good Taste Shown

I looked at Mary, the machinist who had told me there was "something interesting," and I realized that here was one thing she enjoyed. Mary was singing away lustily, her shuttle flying faster because she was happy.

Factory music, which is given at intervals throughout the day is chosen by a Committee of workers on each floor. So that every one can have his or her own choice at least some of the time.

"And you would be surprised what they choose," the Principal Representative told me. "Of course there are Bing Crosby followers and those who always want it 'hot,' but the classics too are often and well represented in the music chosen."

Passing to the next room where the white drill shorts were being made for the Navy to wear in the tropics I found the choruses being taken up with equal vigor.

These are the workers who, before the war, were making tailored clothes for many of the well-known West End houses, and they are now working with the same care, exactitude and pride of accomplishment, on clothes for the fighting forces and others on national service.

At the suggestion that they might find it stimulating to have a "general post" now and again—do different jobs, the Representative chuckled.

"Gee, there you've hit one of our biggest problems," he said, "but not in the way you think. It's the hardest job in the world to get

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

'In Britain Today'

"This," said King George, "is our greatest weapon . . . the spirit of the people."

It is of those people — the men and women of Britain, that the accompanying series tells. There are 12 articles, of which today's is the fifth.

President asks funds of $3,230,000,000 to speed and extend ship program.

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Admiral Harold R. Stark voiced what were termed by Committeemen "categorical denials" before the Senate Naval Committee today of published charges that the American Navy had engaged in combat with Nazi naval units.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—American workmen are today busy in all parts of the world on British military and naval bases, President Roosevelt said today in answer to a question if the United States was constructing bases in Northern Ireland for the receipt of lend-lease equipment.

The President said that the work was perfectly legal and that it was being paid for by the British. He also hazarded the guess that American steel is now going into the construction of as many as 50 British bases.

Appointment of Col. William J. Donovan, wartime commander of the 69th Division, to the post of Co-ordinator of Defense Information was made by the President today. His task will be to assemble data on national defense gathered by all Federal agencies.

Simultaneously the President said that he was asking Congress for appropriations and contract authorizations amounting to $3,323,000,000 for the Navy and Maritime Commission. The Navy's share is $1,625,000,000, while the Commission will receive $1,698,000,000.

The $1,698,000,000 for the Maritime Commission provides for the construction of 566 merchant ships at an estimated cost of $1,246,650,000, and $350,000,000 for the requisition, purchase, and repair of existing ships.

The remaining $50,000,000 will be used to provide additional shipbuilding facilities.

Program Ahead of Schedule

These requests, which follow a similar request for $4,770,065,588 for the Army, were made necessary by the fact that both the Navy's and the Commission's shipbuilding program is way ahead of schedule and it is necessary to meet future orders, the President explained.

He said that the Commission's money would be used to build a great many ships and for the more rapid construction of new shipbuilding ways already planned but not yet begun.

Although the President said that supplemental lend-lease appropriation request was not ready to go to Congress, it has been learned that the President is preparing to ask for an amount nearly equal to the $7,000,000,000 already approved by Congress.

Empire Plans

It is believed that the new lend-lease request will coincide with an announcement from London of new Empire developments compensating the United States for the projected aid.

These moves followed other defense developments which saw the House of Representatives reduce the draft age limit from 35 to 28 and defeat an anti-strike resolution which would have outlawed strike violence and permitted the President to employ the armed forces to protect men and women wishing to work in strike-bound plants.

Meanwhile the proposals of Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, for the power to retain selectees and National Guardsmen beyond a year and for the removal of prohibitions against the use of these two groups outside the Western Hemisphere have been introduced into the Senate for what appears to be a long and hot debate.

Seized Ships

President Roosevelt said that the Maritime Commission would probably soon get delivery of the German and Italian ships taken over this spring. The ships have been under repair due to the sabotage attempts of their crews.

In the Navy Appropriation request, $400,000,000 will be for maintenance and repair of defense installations, $249,000,000 for ordnance and ordnance supplies, $300,000,000 for pay and subsistence, $300,000,000 for public works such as defense housing, $90,000,000 for aviation, $90,000,000 for the marines, and $160,000,000 for repairs.

Project for Congress—White House collaboration is discussed by Erwin D. Canham: Page 13.

Vichy Rejects Britain's Peace Terms; French Gold to Pay Nazi Trade Debts

ANKARA, Turkey, July 10, delayed (AP) — German air transports were reported today to have landed Vichy reinforcements in Aleppo in an attempt to prolong French resistance in Syria.

British sources said waves of German-type aircraft had been seen en route from German-held Greece, where a French division has been reported aboard ships at the port of Salonika, but unable to continue to Syria because of the tight naval blockade.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 11 (AP)—The Vichy Government, after studying British terms for an armistice in Syria, announced today it had found them unacceptable and indications were that the fight with the British and de Gaullists would go on.

"The English text (of armistice conditions) is in basis and in form unaccetable for the French Government," said the announcement.

Heavy fighting, meanwhile, was reported to be proceeding in Syria and Lebanon, with the British driving close to the outskirts of Beirut, Capital of Lebanon.

It added that the terms "seemed to have been edited precisely to prevent all possibility of eventual agreement on the points in question."

The British demands included complete surrender of arms and warships, occupation of Syria by British forces and implied Vichy recognition of the de Gaullist movement, according to the Vichy outline.

[The British were reported to have asked that French soldiers in Syria be given the opportunity to join the de Gaullist forces if they so wished.]

It was on the last point that the French said they were unable to enter discussions to end the five weeks' war in the League-mandated land. They called it an attack against "the dignity of the nation."

The French said the British note, given in response to a Vichy truce overture, clearly showed Great Britain's will to conquer territories under mandate."

The French declared "it is impossible for the French Government to treat with de Gaullist leaders, traitors to their country."

Gen. Charles de Gaulle's leader for the Middle East, Gen. Edouard de Larminat, was sentenced in absentia to capital punishment only yesterday by a Vichy court.

After day-long conferences among Defense Minister Gen. Charles Huntziger, Gen. Maxime Weygand, the North Africa chieftain, and Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, the entire French Cabinet met in late afternoon and reported unanimous rejection of the British proposals.

It was General Dentz who last Tuesday asked the British to cease firing pending negotiations of an armistice.

British armistice terms as reported in London: Page 6.

Syrian Armistice Call Took a World Tour

By the Associated Press

Cairo, July 11

The French request for an armistice in Syria made a world tour—through Washington—before reaching its destination, which was just a one-hour flight from its source.

The request was handed by French High Commissioner, Gen. Henri Dentz, to the United States Consul in Beirut. The Consul transmitted it to the State Department in Washington, from where it was sent back across the Atlantic to London.

Next it was sent to Cairo, and from Cairo was sent to Jerusalem to Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, general officer commanding in Jerusalem and Trans-Jordan, to whom it was addressed.

Jerusalem is only an hour by air from Beirut.

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 11 — Reports which have been persistently coming from Vichy that Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan has agreed to pay part of the costs of the German Army of Occupation in gold appear to be substantiated by news which has just reached here from an irreproachable source in Sweden that Germans are now trying to pay their debt to the Swedish in gold instead of goods.

Thus it seems that the whole cumbrous Nazi system of barter and bilateral self-balancing trading accounts which has been so carefully built up is in process of being discarded.

No other inference appears possible from the latest facts regarding German-Swedish trade and from the use Germany is making of the gold taken by conquest.

In 1940 the Germans agreed to pay in coal and other commodities for material bought in Sweden, and as far as coal is concerned they faithfully carried out their promise to supply Sweden with approximately three quarters of its pre-war import, of which much had formerly come from England.

But it is reliably stated that in 1941 up to midsummer Germany had only sent some 700,000 tons of coal to Sweden, and Swedish experts calculated that it is now physically impossible for their country to receive more than 1,500,000 to 1,800,000 tons during the whole year. This is only about one quarter of the 1940 supply from Germany.

Meanwhile Germany's imports from Sweden have continued pretty much on the agreed scale, and Germany is now stated to be bringing strong pressure to bear on Sweden to accept payment in gold instead of in goods, which, however, the Swedes are extremely reluctant to do. Not only have they a good deal of gold already, but they are badly in need of the coal. They cannot burn gold.

This instance alone in an area where the British blockade does not operate shows that the Nazi

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Preston Suddenly Enters Guilty Plea to Manslaughter

James F. Preston, gambling racketeer of Boston's North Shore, brought his own trial for murder to a sudden conclusion today when he pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fatal shooting four years ago of Louis Gaeta, rival Revere gambling figure.

He was immediately sentenced by Judge William C. Giles of Suffolk Superior Court to a term of 10 to 12 years in State's prison.

In imposing sentence, Judge Giles took cognizance of repeated testimony that both Preston and Gaeta had been engaged in operation of illicit horse-race betting establishments, and traced the shooting directly to "the so-called horse racket."

In Massachusetts, gambling on the horse and dog races is permitted only at the tracks under the so-called pari-mutuel or State-supervised system. It is illegal when conducted away from the tracks by "bookies" of the type employed by Preston and Gaeta.

Two employees of Preston in his betting plants testified, before the trial was halted, that Gaeta, a few days before the shooting, had threatened to take over one of Preston's shops. They said that on the day of the crime—Nov. 23, 1937—Preston came to Gaeta's newly opened café on Shirley Avenue, Revere, asked for Gaeta, waited until he arrived, had an argument, and finally shot him. A woman passerby testified that she saw Preston do the shooting, as did also the two employees.

Preston's change of plea came after the State had completed presentation of its case, which was based on a first-degree murder indictment. Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle had rested the State's case at 2:05 p. m., yesterday.

During the time between completion of the prosecution and announcement of the guilty plea at 11 a. m. today, a series of conferences had taken place between opposing counsel and Judge Giles, and between Timothy Callahan, chief of defense counsel, and Preston.

Harvard Gets Title to the Ritz Hotel in New York

NEWPORT, R. I., July 11 (AP)—Harvard University acquired title to the Ritz Carlton Hotel of New York under terms of the will of Robert Walton Goelet, filed today for probate.

Mr. Goelet, who passed on in May, had extensive real estate holdings in New York. His Newport home and personal effects were left to the widow. The size of the estate is not indicated.

A codicil to the will, drawn in 1939, left the hotel to the President and Fellows of Harvard. Mr. Goelet expressed the wish that the income from the hotel be used for the needs of the University.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

New England Coastline to Have Network of Air Attack Observation Stations

Strike of Bakery Drivers No Nearer a Settlement

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole said today that immediate settlement of Boston's 13-day-old bakery drivers' strike appeared remote.

After a conference with representatives of the bakery operators and union officials this morning, General Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, said that little progress was made in bringing the opposing factions together.

Later today representatives of the inside bakery workers, who further complicated the situation by demanding full pay for idle time caused by the drivers' strike, will meet with General Cole at the State House.

The "Stumbling Block"

Principal stumbling block in the controversy between the bakery operators and the bakery truck drivers is a basic wage difference of $2 a week.

According to Ray T. McCall, union agent representing the drivers, the union has asked a wage schedule of $20 and 9 per cent commission. Present weekly wages of the bakery drivers, he said, average about $32, reached through a base pay of $16 and 8 per cent commission. Truck drivers, Mr. McCall said, have to work a minimum of 65 hours a week to earn that average. These figures, he said, apply only to drivers selling wholesale.

Retail bakery truck drivers, selling house to house, average about $32 a week also, the union leader said, but work strictly on commission. These drivers have been earning 21 per cent on sales. They now ask for 22 per cent on sales up to $150 and 23 per cent on sales over that amount, Mr. McCall said.

On the other hand, Robert E. Sullivan, Chairman of the Bakery Employers' Negotiating Committee, said the operators had offered the salesmen an increase in wages making their base pay $18, plus 8 per cent commission on sales. On this basis, he said, wholesale salesmen would average over $43 a week, with some earning as much as $50 or $60 and none earning less than $32.

Regarding the refusal of the bakery workers to return to their jobs until paid for time not worked due to the salesmen's strike, Mr. Sullivan said this would cost the employers approximately $100,000 weekly.

U. S. Paying $581,536 In N. E. Benefits

Federal old-age and survivors insurance benefits in New England were being paid at the monthly rate of $571,536 at the beginning of April, it was announced here by John F. Hardy, Regional Director of the Social Security Board, on the basis of official reports received from Washington.

The figures include monthly benefits to widows with young dependent children of qualified wage earners who passed on at any age since the first of 1940, as well as to such children themselves; in addition to payments to eligible retired workers or their wives or widows who have reached age 65.

Based on operations in the first year and one quarter since these Federal insurance payments first went into effect, the records show that about $378,086 monthly was being paid to retired wage earners as of April 1, and about $203,450 to the families of retired or deceased wage earners.

Mr. Hardy reported that about 30,777 beneficiaries in New England were receiving some type of Federal insurance payments in New England in March, in amounts reaching from $10 to as much, in some families with three or more children, as $80.

By a Staff Photographer

Girl Sailors at Boston's Municipal Boathouse

Top—Hazel Hamilton, chief petty officer of the Junior Membership of the Community Sailing Association, hoisting a sail in a new M. D. C. dinghy while Shirley Kane looks on. Bottom—Walter (Jack) Wood, Director of Sailing for the Community Recreation Service, explains gybing and tacking to Ruth Lipper (left) and Lois Kinney, using the shore course model at the Municipal Boat House, for which the breeze is provided by an electric fan.

N. E. Raid Warning Posts Planned at 6-Mile Intervals

Observation posts at six-mile intervals along the New England coast will provide the outposts of an intricate air raid warning system, it was learned today through the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

These outposts, which, except for ships at sea, would be the first to observe the approach of enemy planes over the Atlantic, will relay information to Army filter stations, which in turn will speed the information to control and report centers operated by civilians throughout the State.

An air raid information center, key to the air defense of Massachusetts, will be located in Boston, it has been announced by Brig. Gen. John C. McDonnell of the First Air Corps Interceptor Command.

Officials of the State Committee on Public Safety could give little information today about the location of the new information center. At the time of the civilian air warning tests last fall the center was located at the Chelsea Armory, and more than 100 volunteer workers, many of them Boston debutantes, were trained to receive and record the information.

The operations at that time were observed by Brig. Gen. James E. Chaney, Air Defense Command of the First Army, and pronounced satisfactory. General Chaney is now in London as an official observer attached to the American Embassy.

Planning for a permanent warning system, the Protection Division of the Committee on Public Safety, reports that 29 control centers have been established in Massachusetts. In the event of an air raid these centers would relay information to report centers, of which there would be one for every 50,000 population.

Warnings will be conveyed by lights, officials of the Protection Division said. An amber light would indicate planes sighted and would be an alert signal. Blue—planes near by, have services ready. Red—planes overhead, all service functioning. White—all clear.

At the Army information center where the Chief Air Raid Warden will be stationed, five Army men will plot the progress of the enemy planes.

Military and defense news in brief:

More Flying Cadets—During the month of June, 279 young New England men passed physical examinations to qualify as Army Flying Cadets, it was announced today by Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, Corps Area Recruiting Officer. Of this number, 157 are exempt from the written examination because they have had at least two years of college. The others will take written examinations Aug. 12-13. Up to July 1, Colonel Rice said, 249 men had qualified to take the written examination and a record total of at least 600 men is expected to take the August tests. Of the 279 successful applicants in June, 147 were from Massachusetts; 42 from Connecticut; 31 from New Hampshire; 25 from Rhode Island; 17 from Vermont, and 17 from Maine.

GHQ Men at Edwards—An inspection of the 26th Division in its routine training, which includes combat team exercise, is being made by three Army officers from General Headquarters in Washington. The inspection officers are Col. Frederick J. Derouhn, Lieut. Col. Lloyd D. Brown, and Lieut. Col. Leland D. Hued.

A Dog's Life—Capt. John Lane, Co. A, 101st Infantry, tells this one: The 101st moved out of Camp Edwards Wednesday night on an overnight problem. Along about 1 a. m., when the men were bedding down for a few winks of sleep, the Captain felt an animal nuzzling against him. In the darkness he discovered a small puppy, trying to get into his sleeping bag. The Captain opened his bag, the pup crawled in, and in a few minutes both were sleeping soundly.

They Mean Business—An unnamed Camp Edwards recruit takes his training seriously. On the same overnight problem this rookie came out onto a road along which a scout car carrying umpires was proceeding slowly. The private leaped aboard the vehicle, seized papers held by the umpires, and fled down the road—the umpires in pursuit. Finally caught up with, the rookie was discovered to be destroying the papers. "I thought it was in the best interests of my regiment," the soldier sheepishly explained to the irate officials.

Wilby Reviews Engineers—The First Engineers, World War outfit of Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, now commanding general of the First Corps Area, is better trained and better equipped than it was in 1918, the General heard at Fort Devens yesterday. After reviewing his old outfit, General Wilby heard from Sergeant Walter Gobel, the only member remaining in the regiment from World War days, that the engineers have had more opportunity in the last eight months to train and develop than they were able to get in France.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

Boston and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight lowest temperature near 70; Saturday mostly cloudy with showers or thundershowers and cooler in late afternoon; fresh southwest winds shifting to moderate north to northeast late Saturday.

For Central New England on Sunday: Intermittent light rain, and continued cool.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Saturday with showers or thundershowers Saturday and near the Canadian border tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with showers and thundershowers tonight, cooler near Lake Champlain; Saturday mostly cloudy with scattered showers or thundershowers, and cooler.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by occasional showers or thundershowers tonight and Saturday and in the Berkshires tonight; cooler Saturday; fresh southwest winds shifting to moderate north to northeast by Saturday evening.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh southwest winds shifting to moderate north to northeast Saturday afternoon; increasing cloudiness tonight followed by showers or thundershowers Saturday afternoon.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh south or southwest winds and overcast to broken clouds with occasional brief showers tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	87	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	71	—	New York	73	86
Denver	54	88	Norfolk	70	84
Kansas City	71	88	Philadelphia	73	88
Los Angeles	61	—	St. Louis	69	79
Miami	80	87	San Francisco	54	75
Minneapolis	60	85	Washington	74	85

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 11.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides in Boston

Friday, 2:02 p. m.; height, 10.0 feet.
Saturday, 2:17 a. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:51 p. m.

Southern Farm Meeting Vegetable Plate Special

GULFPORT, Miss., July 11 (AP)—B. Z. Beanblossom, State poultry specialist, conferred yesterday with Assistant Agricultural Agent H. L. Turnipseed.

Cog-wheel Trains Pass Each Other On Mt. Washington

MT. WASHINGTON, N. H., July 11 (AP)—The problem of how to make two cog-wheel trains pass one another halfway up a 6,300-foot mountainside isn't a problem any longer.

For scores of years, Henry N. Teague, President of the 72-year-old Mt. Washington Cog Railway, announced last night, engineers have been trying to accomplish the trick.

He said a cross-over, permitting the use of turnouts had been devised. While the proposition is simple for a flat railroad, it is complicated when the third, cog, rail is involved, he asserted in his statement.

Formerly the road operated several trains in easy stages with the passengers changing as the trains met. Now only one change is necessary and eventually, with further cross-over installation, he said, the trip will be made without any changes.

Aluminum Drive Honor Is Offered To Mrs. Roosevelt

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today was asked to open Massachusetts' aluminum collection drive on July 1 with a speech from Boston Common over a nation-wide hookup.

Lee Witney, director of the Bay State drive for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, sent the invitation to Mrs. Roosevelt by telegram.

"Massachusetts will be honored to have you open this drive from the historic grounds of Boston Common," Mr. Witney wired. "It is fitting that the Common, which played such a part in the fight for this country's freedom, should now be the starting place for the fight for its defense."

This Is Time to Buy Berries; Good Values in Lamb, Poultry

Weekly Food Report

This is the berry season, and nearly all kinds of berries are available in the markets of Boston and other Massachusetts cities.

Blue, straw, rasp and gooseberries are all on hand. Blueb'ries are at their height, with many a low and high bush being stripped of its fruit these days by both professional and amateur pickers. Strawberries are still coming in from Maine, although the local crops are almost past.

Raspberries are in from New York, selling at around 25 cents for a pint basket. Gooseberries can be found at the same price, but for quart baskets. Strawberries are 35 cents a quart basket. Blueberries vary from 30 cents a pint basket to 35 cents for a quart box.

Georgia White Peaches

Most other fruits are also on hand with Georgia white peaches making their first appearance. Some dealers warn of a shortage of apricots next week-end. Wilder pears are in from California at 60 cents a dozen for the largest.

Watermelons range from 75 cents to $1.25.

Ever Try Sukini?

Native squash, green and wax beans and sukini are all fresh on the market. Ever had sukini? Neither has your humble housewife, but the friendly dealer says it looks a little like a cucumber, is smaller than a squash, though shaped somewhat in that direction, and is boiled before eating. Summer squash and sukini are both 10 cents a pound. Green beans can be had in two-pound quantities for 19 cents; wax beans, same amount, 25 cents.

Asparagus is still on the market. A safari discovered some at 20 cents a bunch.

In the Meat Line

And now for hardier fare. Legs of lamb and poultry are reported good buys on this week's market. Lamb legs are listed at 29 cents a pound. Native broilers are priced at about 35 cents a pound; western broilers at 32.

For steaks, meat men are expecting 39 cents or thereabouts for every pound of porterhouse, the same for sirloin with bone—add 30 cents for removing the bone. Cube steaks are 35 cents a pound. Pork chops can be had for 29 cents. Lamb and kidney chops are 49 cents a pound.

Two Methuen Girls Seek to Enlist In United States Navy

METHUEN, Mass., July 11 (AP)—In a formal application to the Navy recruiting station at Haverhill, Marilyn Osger, 16, and her cousin, Marion Johnson, 17, applied for enlistment in the United States Navy.

Navy recruiting officer Charles Mitchell with much regret, informed them today that, outside of nursing, there was little opportunity in the naval service for girls. He praised their patriotism, however, and referred them to the Secretary of the Navy.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Open meeting of the Socialist Workers Party (Trotskyist), Boston Branch. "Why Must We Defend the Soviet Union?" will be among questions discussed by Dr. Antoinette Konikow and David Berger. Questions and a discussion period will follow. At the Workers' Center, 158 Broadway, South Boston, at 8:15 p. m. Admission free.

Saturday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Paintings Since Cézanne" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

Thoreau Anniversary Celebration by the Committee of Friends of Thoreau. The group will meet at the Thoreau cairn, Walden Pond, at 11 a. m. Dr. Raymond Adams of Chapel Hill, N. C., will speak on Thoreau. The meeting will adjourn to the Colonial Inn, Concord, at 1 p. m for a luncheon and showing of slides of scenes in Thoreau country, by Herbert Gleason. The meeting will conclude with tours of several places connected with Thoreau, in the afternoon. Tickets for the luncheon will be 75 cents, and reservations may be made with Edward V. Sherwin, 105 Main Street Concord. A box lunch may be taken. All are invited to attend

Tour of Boston Light and Scituate Harbor, conducted by the Field and Forest Club. Leave at 2:30 p. m. from the Public Landing, City Point, South Boston, aboard the motor-vessel Francis. If conditions are favorable a landing will be made at Boston Light, and opportunity given to climb the lighthouse. A two-hour stop will be made at Scituate Harbor for lunch. Return to Boston about 10 p. m. Take any City Point surface car at North Station, Park Street, Dudley Street or Broadway Station. Leader, Marion E. Williams. Boat fare reduced to 75 cents.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Leo Litwin, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 4

'Spanish Moss' Member Of Pineapple Family

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—"Spanish moss," which hangs picturesquely from trees in the Lousiana bayou and swamp country and is used for stuffing mattresses and upholstery, is not a moss or a parasite.

Boston Sailor Girls Proving Their Superiority Over Boys

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boys, look to your tillers, the girls are about to "blanket" your sails.

Given half a chance, girls make better sailors than their brothers, says Walter (Jack) Wood, director of the Municipal Sailing Association—and the new boathouse, with all its facilities, is going to provide more than a chance for any with a love of the water.

Girls have seldom had opportunity to sail as boys have. They couldn't go out and build a boat when there was no other way to get one, Mr. Wood points out. But those who take to sailing usually make better skippers than the boys, given a set-up like this.

"Girls have more delicate perception, are more susceptible to rhythm, learn to listen more intently to sound and sense the movement of the wind more accurately than most boys," he says. "Perhaps it is because the boys are less serious in learning to sail, taking it in their stride as one more sport that every athlete knows," he added.

Groups Go Out

Every day there are groups of young girls, many of them Girl Scouts and Girl Scout Mariners, who go out either in the dinghies with their bright-colored sails, or in the Metropolitan District Commission boats, identified by the red tips on their white sails. These are only placed in the hands of advanced sailors and the 130 adult members of the sailing association.

The Girl Scouts do most of their sailing on Tuesdays and Thursdays and always come in charge of a leader who has knowledge of sailing and assists in instructing them.

Preparation for the actual handling of the boats was made during the winter and early spring through a shore school course. This was given with the use of an M. I. T. "shore trainer," a little model boat mounted on a pedestal on which it tips and turns in the breeze of an electric fan. Such a model, as well as an M. I. T. chart, is now available to sailing students at the boathouse, and gives a good foundation in the fundamentals, says Mr. Wood.

There is also a list of requirements for the rating of "ordinary seamen." These include "Point of Sailing' such as "close hauled," "close reach," "gybe" and "tack." The five cardinal rules of the road such as "the overtaking boat keeps clear," "windward boat keeps clear," "boat free keeps clear of the boat close hauled."

The Requirements

The requirements also include being able to tie square knots, reef knots, a buntline hitch and so forth, and to tell the purpose of each; to know nautical terms, including parts of a boat, rigging names and fitting names, and being able to demonstrate the handling of a boat in a light breeze alone, rowing and the proper procedure in various emergencies. There is always a look-out in the crow's nest at the boat house who keeps watch on the boats.

There are several good girl skippers who were members of the old Community Boat Club and others who are co-eds at M. I. T., according to Mr. Wood. Hazel Hamilton, chief petty officer of the Junior Membership, learned sailing two years ago in a little dory and is now one of the most expert of the girls and helps on the dock and giving instruction in the shore school as well as spending four or five hours a day on the water.

Older women as well as girls are learning to sail, says Mr. Wood, some of them gratifying a lifetime ambition to handle a boat.

Epping, N. H., Bicentennial Is July 20-27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EPPING, N. H., July 11—In celebration of its bicentennial, this picturesque town in southeastern New Hampshire has completed plans for a program covering the week of July 20-27, as follows:

Sunday, July 20—Services at Community Church; Wednesday, Field Day, sports, band concert, grand ball; Thursday—Old Home Day, with visitations to historic homes and industries, baseball game at 5 p. m.; Friday—Garden party at "Dungarvan," pageant in the evening at Hedding; Saturday—Parade, historical addresses, pageant at Hedding; Sunday, July 27—Services at St. Joseph's Church.

Originally a part of Exeter, Epping was incorporated as a town on Feb. 23, 1741, under the administration of Benning Wentworth, first Governor of the Province of New Hampshire. It was named for Epping, England, headquarters of a Parliamentary Division known as the "West Essex" or "Epping" Division, represented for many years now by Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister.

The town has given three Governors to the Granite State: William Plumer, David L. Morrill, and Benjamin F. Prescott.

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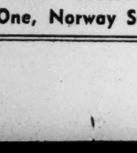
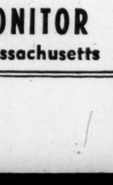
UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

Cool, Appetizing Foods and Beverages for Summer Menus



Dole Pineapple Juice, Tremont Mayonnaise, Tremont Lemon Whip, Breast of Chicken, Tuna Fish, Turner's Potato Chips

Welch's Grape Juice. The ideal Summer beverage. Hires, Root Beer, large bottle 10c; Hires' Root Beer, small bottle 5c; Underwood's Deviled Ham for Sandwiches



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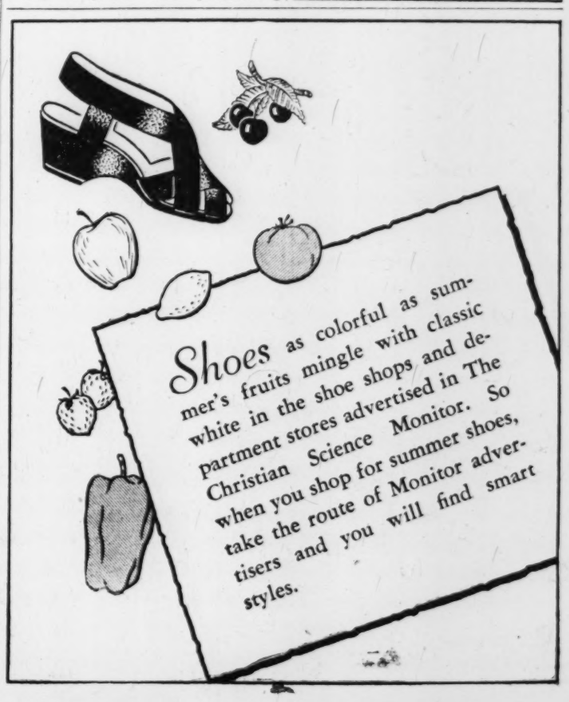

Shoes as colorful as summer's fruits mingle with classic white in the shoe shops and department stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. So when you shop for summer shoes, take the route of Monitor advertisers and you will find smart styles.

House Unit for Emergency Airports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—The first step toward development of a chain of auxiliary landing areas for warplanes to be spaced along the thousands of miles of improved defense highways across the Continent has just been taken by the House Roads Committee in submitting a favorable report.

An appropriation of $2,000,000 for these experimental "flight strips" is urged by the committee as a part of the $287,000,000 Defense Highway Act.

These flight strips will, in effect, constitute a new network of emergency landing fields and will be entirely apart from the present national airport program.

It is planned that they shall be built adjacent to public highways sufficiently straight to permit such construction and where rights-of-way of adequate width are available. Wherever possible they will be located at intersections so as to allow the landing of planes from any direction.

Other Appropriations

In addition to the experimental flight strips, other appropriations are proposed for the following purposes:

One hundred million would be for immediate correction of critical deficiencies in roads and bridges of approximately 78,000 miles on the strategic military system of primary roads:

One hundred and fifty million for construction and improvement of access roads to military and naval reservations, defense industry sites and sources of essential raw materials;

Ten million to co-operate with the States in making advance highway engineering surveys, and

Twenty-five million to reimburse States for repairing roads damaged by the Army and Navy.

Federal funds would be available to meet the entire cost of the access roads and flight strips. There is no requirement for apportionment of access road funds among the States. Projects on the strategic system will be financed one-fourth from State funds and three-fourths from authorized Federal appropriations, instead of on the customary basis of 50 per cent by the States and 50 per cent from Federal funds.

Runway Not 'Flight Strip'

Specifications now under consideration by the War Department include an area for each flight strip of not less than 300 feet in width and 3,000 feet in length. The area may be as much as 800 feet by 8,000 feet where terrain will permit. Size will depend upon the type of military airplane using the area.

The term runway should not be incorrectly used for a "flight strip" since a landing area for aircraft is more than actual ground space required for runway, apron and other facilities, if any. Runways for military use will have a minimum width of 150 feet, minimum length of 3,000 feet for the use of pursuit ships and 4,000 feet long for the use of all other military aircraft. These specifications are at sea level and subject to corrections for elevations.

Approach areas will be free from encroachment by high buildings or other obstructions, and will allow clearance for safe approach to flight strips.

Ground not used by planes in take-off and landing may be uneven but the runway itself will be smooth with not over a one per cent grade for the entire area of use. Surface for the runway, whether paved or sod, will require adequate bearing characteristics. Treatment of the soil may be some form of stabilization, such as the use of heavy grass turf with or without soil stabilization.

Importance Cited

Flight strips will be located within five to 50 miles of Army air bases. Runways will be constructed for probable loadings of 40 tons to one wheel and a gross weight of 80 tons. Speeds allowed will be 25 to 90 miles per hour, air speed for landing, and from 35 to 100 miles per hour, ground speed for take-off.

In explaining the urgency and purpose of its recommendations the House Roads Committee says in its report:

"In the present emergency, full efficiency of highway transport is imperative, not only to military service but to civilian production upon which military operations are dependent. This requires elimination of present factors handicapping vital defense operations as well as provision for increased demands coincident with further acceleration of defense efforts.

"Approximately 32,000,000 civilian motor vehicles operating daily over the highways of this country are vital to defense either in serving the civilian population or military forces and must not be hindered in this service by inadequate road facilities. Highway transportation has assumed a vastly increased national importance since World War I and this country must not fail to provide essential highways for this modern and flexible form of civilian and military transportation."

Compulsory Insurance Plan Loses Ground in Legislatures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—For the third successive session, compulsory sickness insurance failed of passage this year in the two state legislatures where the system has been most pushed, California and Wisconsin. Bills made less headway this time than in the previous sessions.

Bills for compulsory sickness insurance were also introduced in fewer legislatures this year than has lately been usual.

There are several strong reasons behind the fact that the issue of compulsory sickness insurance has been laid away on California's legislative shelves for at least another two years.

The primary reason, perhaps, is that the California Medical Association is midway in the process of proving to State Legislators that voluntary insurance, for those who desire it, is economically feasible and is rapidly being placed on a practical basis by the California Physicians' Service. The opposition of the Medical Association to the proposed compulsory plan is weighty and far-reaching.

Secondary opposition, probably came from groups of employers who would, under such compulsory law, be taxed for half the cost of widespread medical care for many thousands of employees in the lower income brackets. It has been pointed out in public discussions of the question in California that the differential in overhead expense caused by such a tax would be sufficient to drive some large employers of labor out of business.

Tied to Federal Plan

Opposition within the Legislature stemmed from several causes. The bipartisan economy bloc objected to increasing the costs of State Government or adding to the already heavy tax burdens of either employer or employee, both of whom would pay heavily under the proposed compulsory plan. The anti-Administration group objected to giving Gov. Culbert L. Olson control of another State bureau which would immediately acquire a widespread hold on the workers and the pay rolls of California.

Finally—and this was the reason given by the proponents of the bills themselves—the measures, drafted as amendments to the State Unemployment Insurance Act, were tied to Federal legislation which had been proposed to the same end. The two compulsory sickness insurance bills, although known to the Legislature as "Governor's measures," were actually enabling acts which would put California immediately in conformity with Federal legislation which was thought might be forthcoming, they said. Such legislation however has not yet been passed in Washington.

These reasons and others combined to give the proposal for compulsory insurance less attention than it has had at the hands of two previous Legislatures.

Senate Bill No. 645 was considered briefly by the Welfare and Institutions Committee of the Senate, and by vote was tabled, that is, sidetracked for the duration of the session.

Its companion bill in the Assembly, a duplicate measure, rested in committee throughout the nearly six months of the sessions, without action of any kind.

Similar measures came before the biennial State Legislature in 1937 and 1939. In 1937 the measure was defeated in the Lower House by a vote of 46 to 24. In 1939 it was defeated in the Lower House by a vote of 48 to 20.

In 1939 the California Medical Association, through its legislative spokesman, the Public Health League of California, asked the Legislature to withhold action in the direction of compulsion in view of the fact that the California Physicians' Service, a State-wide corporation of physicians voluntarily associated, was progressing with a voluntary sickness insurance system which the Medical Association believed would and should obviate any necessity for compulsion.

This year the Public Health League reported to the Legislature that the California Physicians' Service was making rapid progress, was gaining members at an expanding rate of about 1,500 a month, and that California's experience is regarded somewhat in the light of a laboratory experiment which may offset the supposititious need for compulsory insurance.

"The California Physicians' Service, in less than two years of its operation, has acquired almost 30,000 clients on a prepayment basis," commented a spokesman for the California Medical Association, the parent professional organization which sponsors the experiment i sickness insurance. "More than 5,000 physicians are on the roster of this Service.

"With this voluntary service making such remarkable gains, although it is probable that other legislative measures will be introduced in the future looking toward compulsory insurance, the Medical Association is not in the least fearful of their enactment into law."

Wisconsin Rejects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—For the third time the Wisconsin Legislature has declined to enact a measure providing for a state system of compulsory sickness insurance. The lawmakers adjourned without taking action on a bill before it almost identical with measures turned down in 1937 and again in 1939.

Under Bill 586A considered in this last session, there would be established a State Health Insurance Council whose director and officers would be appointed by the Governor. The program carried out by this council would be financed by pay-roll contributions, 2 per cent from employers, and 2 per cent from workers, excepting domestics, farm hands, and other "casual" laborers.

While medication would not be compulsory, all covered persons would be required to contribute to the insurance system. The bill provided stiff penalties for violations.

The compulsory plan of sickness insurance was vigorously resisted by the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, which urged the profession to oppose, as individuals and in co-operation with other professions, the proposal.

Judge Lumpkin Named As Byrnes' Successor

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 11 (AP)—Federal District Judge Alva M. Lumpkin of Columbia was appointed last night to the United States Senate by Gov. Burnet R. Maybank.

At the same time, the Governor announced he would call a special election Aug. 26 to fill the remainder of the unexpired term of James F. Byrnes, who resigned his Senate seat this week to become a member of the Supreme Court. Under the law, the Governor can appoint for no longer than six months.

Gadgeteers and Gadgets

Wide World

Something New in Inventions

Left: Kathleen Heaney demonstrates an elaborate pencil sharpener at the exhibit of the Inventors of America in New York. Right: Ann Heaney with three new table lamps made of sea shells.

Tinkerers Put Their Inventions on Parade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—If all the think-up men now exhibiting at the Inventors of America sessions here should obtain widespread adoption of their gadgets and gimmicks in the next few years—well, the big and little items of John D. Public's everyday living might undergo considerable change.

A mere glance, indeed, at the devices on display at the Edison Hotel here through Saturday would show how wrong was that Federal official who, in 1848, resigned from his job with the comment that there was "nothing more to invent."

A flight of fancy into 1948, if the inventions in today's "gadgeteria" should have won widespread use by that date, might reveal the following antics some holiday Saturday then by Mr. and Mrs. Average American:

They arise, awakened individually by alarm-clock watches whose alarms tickle their respective wrists. There's such a device on display. They use a knee-action toothbrush and eat their breakfast with a variety of new culinary, toasting and tasting aids.

Gardening Made Easy

Before setting out on the day's holiday jaunt, there is a bit of housework and gardening to be done. The wife dusts the floor, shaking her mop, not out the window, but into a dust-receptacle, to be emptied later at leisure. The husband plants a patch of garden from seeds which have been glued at proper spaces onto a dissolvable tape. He just plants the tape. As a final pre-departure touch, the wife puts on a "vanity case" bracelet and forgets her compact, on purpose, for the bracelet contains tiny compartments for lipstick, powder and perfume paste.

Off they whiz, travelling in an amphibian automobile which covers the highways at regular speeds and will do 10 miles an hour in the water. Its inventors suggest it equally usable for army transport or reconnaissance work. Arrived at their lake-side destination, they decide to go for a row in an all-lucite boat, through which they can see the sandy bottom. Or, if the scene should be shifted to winter, they would take along knock-down skis which break in two, like a shotgun, under the harness. They would have no need for cumbersome ski-racks on their car and no difficulty boarding trains with them.

A Speaking Letter

The day's travel over, our "family of tomorrow" rolls homeward, and they have had such a good time that they decide to write their friends all about it. They write no letter, however, but merely step into a "recording automat," drop a coin in the slot and "talk" an account of their doings into a microphone. This talk, transferred to a record, they mail to their friends, who, presto, play it on their phonograph.

Tired with living in the modern mode, this family of '48 is happy when night arrives and falls into bed, where their weight extinguishes the night light at their bedside.

Such, with variations, might be the pattern of living 100 years this side of the year 1848.

Three hundred inventions on display here, representing the work of tinkers in 15 Eastern States, give point to the theme poem which the Inventors of America contrived for their New York session:

"Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Views not a thousand new inventions done!
Inventors are all nuts, you say? Well, yes—
'Tis nuts we need to make the world progress!"

Communists Now Yell for Aid By the U. S. to Save Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—More than 20,000 Communists and their "fellow-travelers" crowded Madison Square Garden last night to cheer their leader's demand for all-out American aid to Soviet Russia, Great Britain and all opponents of Hitler. Other thousands who could not get into the Garden overflowed into the streets and heard the addresses over loud-speakers.

In contrast to other Communist meetings, the Garden was festooned with red, white and blue bunting and the rostrum was surmounted by American flags. Among the decorations were large, red banners bearing in white a legend taken as an expression of the latest direction of the party line. It read: "Defend America by Giving Full Aid to the Soviet Union, Great Britain and All Nations Who Fight Against Hitler."

Robert Minor, acting head of the Party in this country during Earl Browder's imprisonment for passport violations, was the chief speaker. He told the meeting, the first large Communist rally here since the beginning of the Russo-German war, that the Nazi attack on Russia had "changed the whole character of the war."

They Change Their Tune

The meeting adopted by a roaring voice vote two resolutions. The first called upon President Roosevelt "fully and completely to implement" his pledge of assistance to the Soviet and the other demanded the liberation of Mr. Browder "to strengthen the fight against Fascism abroad and at home."

"A highly organized and powerful self-respecting trade-union movement in all our industries is the absolutely necessary and best guarantee that there will be no lag of any kind in conducting and winning the world-wide struggle to which our duty is committed," Mr. Minor declared. "And our duty includes the sacred obligation to see that every tank, and every gun, every airplane and every ship that can be produced by our country for war on all fronts against Hitler will be produced in the highest quality and at the greatest speed."

Mr. Minor denounced as "slander" charges that strikes in aircraft and other industries were Communist inspired. He countered with the allegation that the real conspirators were "the profiteering corporations and trusts."

Approval of the sending of American troops to Iceland was voiced by the Communist head, who said they went there "because we lost the fight to Hitler in Spain."

"We lost that fight," he declared, "because the cause of democracy and freedom was betrayed by a foul and corrupt policy of cringing and appeasement to the Hitlers and Mussolinis and their American and British admirers."

See Threat Now to U. S.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting stressed that the Nazi attack on Russia constituted a dire threat to the United States and called for the defeat of Hitler's friends in the United States, "the Lindberghs, Hoovers, Wheelers, Norman Thomases and all other appeasing Munich-men."

Other speakers were John Gates, Executive Secretary of the Young Communist League; Mario D'Inzillo, of the Italian Bureau of the Party; Ben Gold, President of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a member of the Party's Central Committee.

Coincidentally, the Executive Board of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, central organization of Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates in New York City, announced it had reversed its policy of non-involvement in the war by the United States and called for collaboration by the United States with Russia, Britain and China.

Capitol Hill 'Generals' Consolidate In Assault on 'Yoo-hoo' March

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—Is a Congressman's heart softer than a soldier's foot? It appears likely that this baffling question will be settled within the week, for a sizable contingent of Congressmen is demanding an investigation of the 15-mile punishment march meted out to the now famous "Yoo-hoo" battalion.

Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, Commander of the Second Army and no mean marcher in his own right, has been asked by the War Department to make a full, factual report on his marching order to the 350 over-exuberant troops who shouted at girl golfers in Memphis, Tenn.

Although the War Department is very careful not to contradict a member of Congress too openly, there is no indication that anybody from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson on down is particularly shocked at General Lear's disciplinary method. In fact, to the War Department the 15-mile march seems more like a "busman's holiday" than anything else. A little boring, certainly, but not much more.

Not so with certain Congressmen. Sparked by Representative Paul J. Kilday (D) of Texas, they seem ready to compare the rigors of the 15-mile tramp through Arkansas with those experienced by Napoleon's troops on the retreat from Moscow. In fact, the incident seems to have brought out more warmth in Congress than did the Arkansas sun.

The Congressmen are apparently particularly incensed at the fact that General Lear was playing golf at the time of the incident. Seemingly unaware that the War Department rates General Lear as an extremely hardworking and efficient commander, Representative W. F. Norrell (D) of Arkansas declared that the general "apparently is engaged all the time in playing golf."

The general is not, however, without his supporters in Congress. Representative Charles I. Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania, himself a soldier and a recognized authority on the House Military Affairs Committee, suggested that the Army had had a little more experience in maintaining military discipline than had Congress and suggested that the Army be left to maintain it.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., head of the War Department press section, said that every commander handles these incidents as he sees fit and that it's impossible to judge the correctness of the punishment from a distance. General Richardson's remarks are seen as indicating the Army does not take the incident seriously except in so far as its Congressional repercussions are concerned.

Meanwhile, the ugly word "politics" has worked its way into the affair, there being those who say that the entire fuss is aimed to win a vote here and there among selectees' parents.

Reds Ready to Free Polish War Captives

By the Associated Press

London, July 11

Soviet Russia will release 300,000 Polish prisoners on the condition that Poland make border concessions as well as guarantee that the freed men will fight against Germany, a reliable source said today.

The demand for border concessions and other problems arising from the proposed release of the prisoners were discussed today, the source said, by Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, exiled Polish Government Premier; Anthony J. D. Biddle, Jr., United States Ambassador to Poland; and John G. Winant, U. S. Ambassador to Britain.

General Sikorski was reported to have asked the United States to act as arbiter in discussing terms for the release.

House Reduces Draft Age, Defeats Drastic Strike Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—Congressional action was completed yesterday on reduction of the selective service age limit from 36 to 28 but more controversial measures directly and indirectly concerning America's newly conscripted arm are still to be voted upon.

Coincidently with House action on age reduction, War Department resolutions were introduced in the Senate to keep selectees and National Guardsmen as well as regularly enlisted men and reserve officers in the Army until six months after the end of the national emergency. Also included is authority for sending all soldiers outside the Western Hemisphere, if necessary.

In the House an effort to pass a drastic antistrike resolution requiring comparable discipline for members of America's huge defense industrial army as is maintained in the military service was defeated by a combination of Democrats and Republicans, and according to a statement of Representative Howard W Smith (D) of Virginia, by a strong Congress of Industrial Organizations lobby.

Strike Control Bill

The Senate has already approved a strike-control measure of its own bolstering and reasserting the authority President Roosevelt drew upon from an unlimited emergency list when he sent troops to halt the strike last month at the North American Aviation plant in Inglewood, Calif.

The amendment rejected in the House went much further than the Senate provisions, however, and was killed by a vote of 86 to 119. Opposing it were not only labor spokesmen, but Republicans who opposed the additional powers it would give the President over industry, and Presidential spokesmen who indicated the President had all the powers he needed in the powers accruing to him with the declaration of an unlimited emergency.

The House bill would have outlawed the use of force or violence in picketing and permitted the President to employ the Army or Navy to protect any man who wanted to work in a strike-bound plant. It would also make a plant subject to seizure if strikers or employers refused to utilize existing governmental conciliation and mediation facilities to settle disputes.

Accuses C. I. O.

Charging the C. I. O. with "disgraceful" lobbying to defeat the antistrike amendment, Mr. Smith, Chairman of the House Committee which investigated the National Labor Relations Board, reported that C. I. O. spokesmen had divided themselves into "goon squads" of three and called on Members of Congress "to watch their vote."

"No such disgraceful episode has happened in the American Congress since the investigation took place over the 'death sentence' clause in the holding company bill," he declared.

"Why do these goon squads call on you gentlemen in groups of three?" he asked his colleagues. "It is a little part of the technique of intimidation. One of them, of course, could have told us just as much about this case as three, but no, they had to have three. That little touch of intimidation upon members of Congress!

"I am wondering," he added, "how some of the members of Congress are going to feel when they go home tonight after having voted against saying that they condemn violence and intimidation and voted to do that because members of the C. I. O. came to their offices and sought to intimidate them and sought to coerce them with the threat of political destruction."

Redefining Powers

Though President Roosevelt, in taking over the North American plant said he was acting under powers "vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, as President of the United States of America and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States," numerous Members of Congress have doubted whether he really had such power. It is still possible that they will redefine these powers by adopting the Senate version in conference.

With the antistrike sections deleted, the House passed the May bill, 345 to 17. In its final form it was composed of only one paragraph lowering the top draft age to a man's 28th birthday and requiring publicity hereafter by draft boards as to reasons for deferment.

Meanwhile, the Army's new proposals for extending the service of selectees to six months beyond termination of the unlimited national emergency, or in any event not prior to May 15, 1945, and making them available for service overseas was put into the legislative hopper in the Senate by Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Military Affairs Chairman.

Although War Department spokesmen insisted that the purpose of requests for authority to send selectees overseas was merely to establish uniformity of service for all Army enrollees and not because of any immediately contemplated expeditionary force, a bitter battle on the measure was forecast on capitol hill. Some observers predicted the debate on the two proposals would be comparable in length and intensity to that controversy over the lend-lease bill.

Air Traffic Jams

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Reporting that confusion and congestion attend air traffic, a special House Committee recommended Congress assert Federal jurisdiction over the navigable air above the United States and establish an authority to control all traffic moving through it and "missiles projecting into it."

Point was given to the reference to missiles by a Committee observation that:

"There is multiple evidence of the lack of consideration for commercial aviation in the establishmen by the Army and Navy of anti-aircraft and gun emplacements which fire projectiles up, into and through designated airways used by commercial airlines."

In addition, the Committee proposed legislation:

Setting up minimum requirements for lighting of airports and other landing areas, to be enforced by the Civil Aeronautics Administrator.

Empowering the Administrator to detail 25 employees of the CAA annually to training for professional duties at Government expense.

To provide for the training of control tower operators.

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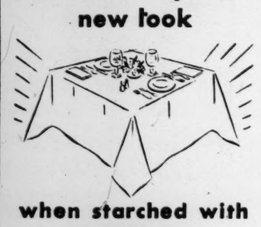

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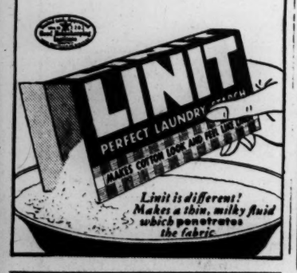

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Bay State Redistricting Measure Faces Lively Battle in Legislature

Boston Safety Board Ready For Defense

By Sept. 15 Boston will be fully prepared to meet any such disaster as an incendiary air raid, widespread sabotage, hurricane or earthquake, it was declared today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobbin following a progress meeting of the Boston Committee on Public Safety last night.

Reports from various divisions of the City's big civilian defense organization indicated that Boston now has 1,100 auxiliary firemen and by Sept. 15 will have 2,000 or 2,200; that it now has 2,500 air raid wardens who could serve as auxiliary police in a pinch, and will have 5,000; that with the aid of more than a score of trade unions, City officials have enrolled a force of mechanics, plumbers, shorers, electricians, gas workers, laborers and craftsmen for mobilization in event of emergency.

Granting that there is only a 1,000 to 1 chance that Boston will have an air raid, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, who has been active head of the civilian defense program, declared that this one chance is worth preparing for and that Boston is rapidly reaching final stages of preparation.

Plans for setting up first aid stations at the City's health units and at fire and police stations have been completed.

In addition to the City's auxiliary fire-fighting force, scores of industrial establishments have been helped to organize their own private fire-fighting forces.

The Committee on Public Safety, which is headed by Mayor Tobin in his capacity as federal director of civilian defense for Metropolitan Boston, has been set up virtually as a separate City department and now has offices at 9 Park Street.

Gypsum Strike In Third Week

The strike at the U. S. Gypsum Company plant in Charlestown, Boston, has now gone into its third week, it was noted today in labor circles. Output is reported to include wallboard and plaster, most of which has gone into defense work in the building of camps, according to union leaders.

The local plant is one of 19 tied up. The union, District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America, is seeking a national contract covering all the company's plants, a wage advance of 10 cents an hour, etc. The local force out numbers 80.

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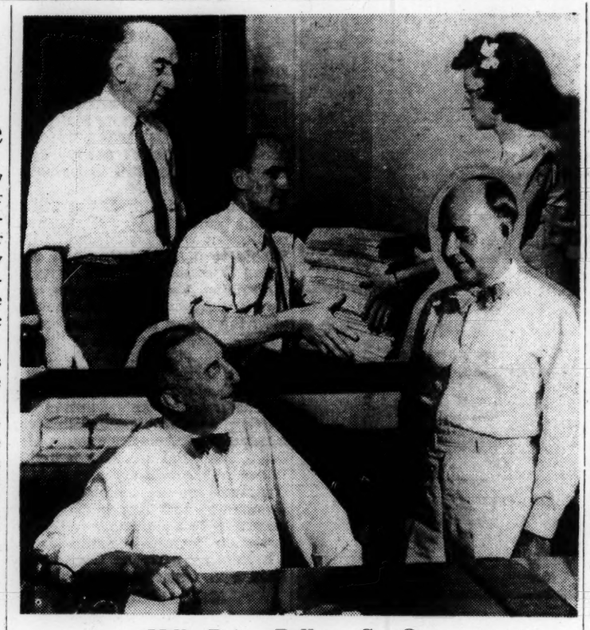


Milk Price Ballots Go Out

Upper—Richard D. Aplin, agent of Federal referendum of farmers who send milk to Boston, handing envelopes for votes on a rise in price to Miss Sylvia Ann Corleto, clerk, as Samuel W. Tator, Boston Market Administrator, looks on. Mr. Aplin sent out today 4,802 ballots to individual producers and also to 21 co-operative associations with a total membership of 10,801 farmers. Lower—Pleased with the opening of voting which will increase farmers' income, Wendell P. Davis (left), General Manager of the New England Milk Producers Association, confers with the association's economist, C. W. Swonger. The association, which has its offices in Boston, serves as the bargaining agent for more than 3,000 farmers in the Boston market.

Aid to Britain factor in rise of cream price: Page 1.

Democrats Open Sharp Attack On the Redistricting Program

Legislative action on the proposed plan to reapportion Massachusetts into 14 Congressional districts to replace the present 15 was awaited today following sharp criticism voiced by Democrats on the ground that it would assure the G. O. P. a 10-to-4 majority in the National House.

The plan, approved by the Republican majority of the legislative redistricting committee, was officially filed last night. The 12 Democratic members of the committee immediately submitted a minority report criticizing the majority plan on 11 points and threatening to bring court action if the reapportionment is adopted.

The reapportionment favored by the majority is the same as that approved by the committee on Tuesday by an 18 to 11 party line vote. Two amendments approved by a G. O. P. caucus will be moved in the Senate. The caucus backed the G. O. P. program.

11-Point Attack

In the 11-point criticism of the majority plan, the Democrats stated:

1. It is "the most atrocious gerrymander in the history of Massachusetts."

2. No attempt was made by the G. O. P. majority to conform to Federal requirements that the districts be contiguous and compact and contain so far as practical an equal population.

3. Political expediency and perpetuation of Republican Congressmen was substituted for fair play.

4. The plan gives the Republicans a 10-to-4 majority in the House. (The State now is represented by nine Republicans and six Democrats.) Massachusetts is potentially Democratic.

5. Carving up the Democratic cities of Lynn, Somerville, and Fall River "to carry out the Republican plan of gerrymander" is "denial of democracy."

Pressure Charged

6. Pressure of Republican Representatives in Congress was far more important than fair play.

7. Elimination of Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Cambridge and Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Somerville under the G. O. P. plan constitutes "the most flagrant abuse of political power."

8. The Republican Party has assumed an arrogant disregard for rights of minority party members.

9. The committee plan represents the opinion of Republican members only.

10. The population in the proposed districts ranges from 37,000 below to 28,000 above the 308,337 equal population unit for each district.

11. No honest atempt was made by Republicans to change the district of Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Stockbridge to care for the shift in population.

General Statement

In a general statement on the redistricting situation, the Democratic minority reported:

"The Democratic plan is based on a desire to conform to the law, and leaves out entirely the personal side as well as all political angles. The Republican gerrymander, on the other hand, shows graphically what happens to rules, regulations, codes of law and constitutions when power politics, pressure groups, personality-minded Republicans and partisan-minded leaders of the G. O. P. . . . wield the scalpel on some of the districts and the broadax on others.

"With the presentation of the foregoing facts and with complete confidence that the Supreme Courts of our State and the Nation will insist upon the nullification of this dastardly plot to disenfranchise tens of thousands of Democratic voters, we, the Democratic members of the Redistricting Committee, are content to leave the matter for later decision to the courts and to the voters of this Commonwealth."

The majority report stated that the proposed districts range in population from 278,459 to 336,051.

The reapportionment planned by the G. O. P. would eliminate the district of Representative Eliot and increase the Republican votes in the Healey district to such an extent that Democrats insist a Republican victory is assured.

Green Appointed To Federal Office

Thomas H. Green, of Charlestown, former State Civil Service Commissioner, yesterday was appointed acting Regional Director of the United States Office of Government Report. He succeeds Eugene H. Reed, who passed on last autumn.

Mr. Green, whose office supervises reports for Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, was Civil Service Commissioner for five years, following a career of legislator and Boston City Councillor.

Josh Whitcomb Brings Smiles With Tears Again to Swanzey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWANZEY, N. H., July 11—Time turned backward 50 years here today, and Uncle Josh Whitcomb, who endeared himself to theatergoers of two generations ago in Denman Thompson's famous play "The Old Homestead," "trod the boards" again.

Swanzey's townfolk, most of whom practically live their roles throughout the year, are staging their annual revival tonight, tomorrow and Sunday of this world-famed comedy drama, which, for length of run, ranks with "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Abie's Irish Rose," and "Tobacco Road."

Denman Thompson, who not only wrote "The Old Homestead," but who played the leading role of Uncle Josh 15,000 times, lived in Swanzey as a boy, and based his play around the homely "doin's" of homefolks of that time.

But, to Swanzey's citizens of today, "The Old Homestead" is not just a play. It is a tradition. For it is pointed out that Thompson was not interested in merely exploiting so-called "hick" humor, but rather in drawing a true picture of the people of his native scene.

And so we find, in the revival by local players, the same unashamed mixture of laughter and tears among those in the vast audiences which crowd the huge open-air "Potash Bowl" in which the play is staged.

The setting is far better and more realistic even than Denman Thompson probably could have visualized in his tireless efforts to reproduce within the cramped limits of a theater stage the scenes he portrayed. For, added to the beautiful out-door setting, within 500 feet of the original Old Homestead, itself, novel lighting equipment, loaned through the courtesy of the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, provides spectacular effects.

Under the direction of D. E. Cogan, lighting expert, old-time footlights are replaced with lights of 30,000,000-beam candle power, with 42 available color screens. Sound transmission carries the slightest rustle of an old-fashioned homespun costume to the most distant spectator in the vast audience of 5,000 which can be accommodated in the Bowl.

Head Tax of $2 Is Proposed To Finance Old Age Assistance

A $2 head tax to finance a $5,000,000 State and municipal increased cost, if the old-age assistance liberalization proposal is approved, was being considered today by Republican legislative leaders.

The tax was proposed at a G. O. P. caucus along with other tax proposals as substitutes for the 3 per cent "luxury" sales tax now included in the old-age assistance increase to produce the necessary revenue. The proposal would increase the monthly minimum benefit from $30 to $40.

It is understood the Legislature will not approve the 3 per cent "luxury" sales tax even though a majority wishes to liberalize old-age assistance benefits.

No caucus decision was made on the alternative tax proposals which include a 5 per cent tax on meals over 65 cents, a $1,000,000 increase in horse and dog race taxation and a gift tax.

Civil Service: Legislation to eliminate any doubt that the State Civil Service Commission has power to investigate civil service law violations was sought by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a special message. He informed the Legislature that the commission's authority had been challenged when an investigation was started in Lawrence.

Nominations: The Senate rejected legislation to increase the number of signatures required on nomination papers.

Ford Hall Building: The House ordered to a third reading Governor Saltonstall's proposal that the State purchase the Ford Hall Building for $155,000 to house state offices now using rented private quarters. The building now houses the famed Ford Hall Forum. It is located near the State House.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, July 12

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

Randolph Field, Texas

300 Flying Cadets will graduate tomorrow, among them Roger P. Warfield of Otter River, Mass.

Bay State Boy Nears Day When He'll Get His Wings

Among the 300 Flying Cadets to graduate from Randolph Field, Texas, tomorrow, will be a Massachusetts boy, Roger P. Warfield, Hamlet Road, Otter River.

Cadet Warfield, along with his mates from 25 other States, has completed the second and basic stage of his flying training at the "West Point of the Air." He is now within 10 weeks of completion of his flying course in Army Air Corps training schools.

The present class of pilots-to-be entered the huge South Texas basic training school on May 2 after having completed 10 weeks of primary training. At primary schools they logged some 65 hours of flying time in 200-horsepower planes and gained the experience necessary to handle the 450-horsepower basic trainers at Randolph.

Having completed their basic training, the embryo pilots go now to advanced schools where they will specialize in either single- or multi-motored equipment, preparatory to taking their place with the newly created Air Force Combat Command. In September, these youngsters will win their wings and be commissioned as second lieutenants in the Air Corps Reserve.

Buckley Plans 'El' Books Appeal

Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor, today announced that he will appeal to the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, from the ruling of Judge Stanley E. Qua, of the Supreme Court, that the Auditor has no authority to audit the books of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Mr. Buckley, has three days in which to make his appeal. The Auditor had sought a writ of mandamus to force the "El" board of public trustees to turn their books over to his office.

Now pending before the legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs, is the recommendation of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, that $125,000 be appropriated for the State Department of Public Utilities to seek a court determination of the proper accounting of Elevated records.

Potato Picking Contest

AUGUSTA, Me., July 11 (AP)—New York has accepted Maine's challenge to pit its best potato pickers against those from nine other Northeastern States in a contest at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 19.

Food Price Hearing Set

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 11 (AP)—Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks has tentatively set Nov. 3 for trial of eight corporations and nine individuals in Connecticut charged with conspiring to fix food prices in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act.

Rhode Island Gives Up Vote Fraud Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, July 11—Prosecution of a 1938 vote fraud investigation which has cost the State of Rhode Island $108,000, and which resulted in the indictment of 225 persons and the conviction of 12, was abandoned in Superior Court here recently.

Appearing before Judge G. Frederick Frost, Attorney General John H. Nolan nol-prossed 20 Providence, North Providence and Central Falls cases. He also reached an understanding with the Court on wiping out 23 Pawtucket indictments and one Central Falls indictment, and declared that "it would hardly be good sense" to go on with the prosecution.

The action was taken, the Attorney General added, as the result of a recent Supreme Court decision that the indictments were faulty because the Grand Jury that returned the indictments had been illegally drawn. Among those awaiting trial were many men prominent in this area.

The 12 convicted men had appealed their cases to the Supreme Court, and were released from conviction by Attorney General Nolan's action.

The investigation was instituted by the administration of former Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, a Republican, elected in 1938. Louis V. Jackvony, then Attorney General, directed the probe. It was charged by Attorney General Nolan that partisanship had been a factor in the work of the Jackvony prosecutors who obtained the indictments.

Nicholas Sponsor Is Named by Knox

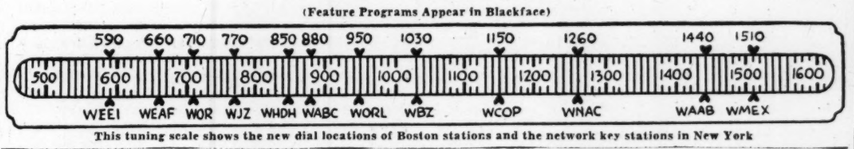
WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Mrs. Edward B. Tryon of Lionville, Pa., a great - great - great - grand - daughter of Major Samuel Nicholas, commander of the Marine Corps in the Revolutionary War, has been designated by Secretary of Navy Knox as sponsor of the new destroyer Nicholas at its launching in October at the Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine.

Major Nicholas, born in Philadelphia, served in the fleet that attacked New Providence, West Indies, in March, 1776. In command of a force of 200 marines and 50 sailors he captured 88 cannon and 15 mortars at Fort Nassau. The landing party seized the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and a number of other officials and brought them to the United States.

Major Nicholas' commission, dated Nov. 28, 1775, is believed the oldest naval commission of the Continental Congress in existence.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves vs. Chi-	Sports and Music
3:15 "Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	cago Cubs baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves vs. Chi-	Sports and Music
3:45 Exploring Space	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	cago Cubs baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00 Around the Hub	Club Matinee	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves vs. Chi-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Network speaker	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas": sketch	cago Cubs baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Community Radio	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves vs. Chi-	Bob Huston, songs
4:45 Accent on Music	Edgar A. Guest: News	"Young Widder Brown"	cago Cubs baseball game	Comic Page Club
5:00 Mary Marlin	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	'From A to Z in Novelty'	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports comment	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 J. L. Sullivan, talk	'Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News: Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6 30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports Matinee	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Bridge to Yesterday"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"The Shining Hour"
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Talk, "Radio Magic"	News of the World	'Fu Manchu'	"Five Star News"
7:30 Job Hunters, guests	Marion Mann, singer	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Camp Edwards pgm	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 'Claudia & David':	News commentators	Lucille Manners: Ross	"Double or Nothing":	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15 sketch	Jean Cavall, singer	Graham; orchestra	Walter Compton, m. c.	"G. Gershwin Memorial"
8:30 "Proudly We Hail":	"Death Valley Days":	"Information, Please!"	Fort Devens Radio Party	Civilian Defense Progrm
8:45 guests; E. Davis	dramatic sketch	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Fort Devens Radio Party	Russian Cathedral Choir
9:00 "Great Plays":	Ben Bernie's quiz pro-	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 'Room Service': or,	gram; Bailey Sisters.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	'Analysis of Propaganda'	cal Album"
9:30 Hollywood Pre-	"Your Happy Birthday"	"Uncle Walter's Dog	News Service	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 miere, drama	variety program	House": variety	Micky Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00 "Penthouse Party":	Romance and Rhythm	"Wings of Destiny":	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Ilka Chase, m. c.	Romance and Rhythm	dramatic sketch	Will Johnson's Orch.	Dance Digest
10:30 Symphonettes	First Piano Quartet	"Listen America," drama	"Quiz Bowl": sports quiz	Dance Digest
10:45 News: Sports	Dramas by Olmstead	"Listen America," drama	"Quiz Bowl": sports quiz	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Serenade	News: Music	Local news; Weather	Art Jarrett's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Dance Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30 Music	Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 S. Dunham's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Day's End": News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC 238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock;	Organ; News	Musical Clock	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Headline News	Organ; News	Musical Clock	
7:30 Garden talk; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie, songs.	Headline News	
7:45 News; Weather	News; Weather	Good Morning	Bailey Axton	
8:00 News of Europe	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; News	Morning Watch	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Rakov's	Musical Roundup	Andy Jacobson's Rhythms	Post Exchange
8:45 Revue	Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Andy Jacobson's Rhythms	Good Morning Cheer; or,
9:00 Press News	News, M. Carlson	Variations	Colonial News	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Joan Adams	Rakov's Orchestra	Good News	The Merry-Go-Round	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Joan Adams	Organ Melodies	The Breakfast Club	The Merry-Go-Round	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45 "About Us"	Ridin' the Range	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round; talk	Studio Program
10:00 Burl Ives	Andrini Continentales	"Let's Swing"	Rainbow House; juvenile	"Handy Andy"
10:15 Burl Ives	News; Organ	Jack Turner, songs	program	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Gardening program.	Four Polka Dots	"America the Free"	Rainbow House	Shopping News
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Rosa Lee, soprano	"America the Free"	Rainbow House	Shopping News
11:00 News; "The Life of	"The Band Played On"	"Lincoln Highway":	Dedication of Quonsett	Letter Quest with John
11:15 Riley"	"The Band Played On"	dramatic sketch	Point, R. I., Naval Base	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 Voice of Broadway.	"Two Men and a Girl",	'Saturday Morning	Pan Americana	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 National Hillbillies.	Weather: Musicale	Vaudeville Theatre"	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 Columbia's Country	News; "Reflections in	Musical Roundup	Robert P. Dolan, Talk	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Journal	Rhythms"	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm & Home	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program.	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour, Speaker, Orch.	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program.	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News Service	National Farm & Home	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Siesta	Hour, Speaker, Orch.	"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Brush Creek Follies	Pro. Golfers' Tournam'nt	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Pauline Alpert, Pianist	Organ Melodies
1:45 Brush Creek Follies	News Service	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00 "Buffalo Presents"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Boston Braves xs. Chi-	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Buffalo Presents",	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Local sports	cago Cubs, baseball	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Bright Ideas Club":	Boston Braves vs. Chi	Piano Impressions
2:45 'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	children's program	cago Cubs, baseball	Five Star News
3:00 Dorien String	Indiana Indigo: Jean	"Nature Sketches"	Boston Braves vs. Chi-	Sports and Music
3:15 Quartet	Brown's Orchestra	Patti Chapin, songs	cago Cubs, baseball	Sports and Music
3:30 Program Previews	"Music of the Ameri-	Golden Melodies	Boston Braves vs. Chi-	Sports and Music
3:45 "Hub": News	cas," with Ricardo	Golden Melodies	cago Cubs, baseball	Sports and Music
4:00 "Calling Pan-	News; Club Matinee	Music; Jimmy Lytell's	Music; youth program	Nancy Mace, soprano
4:15 America"	Club Matinee; variety	Orchestra	"Prelude to Stardom"	Western songs
4:30 New England to the	Network Sports	'A Boy, a Girl, and a	Sports talk	Melody Mirror
4:45 Colors	Club Matinee	Band"	'I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
5:00 "At Meadowbrook"	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra	"The World Is Yours"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Sonny Dunham's	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Orchestra; music	Concert Musicale	Sport comment	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 S. Dunham's Orch.	Concert Musicale	"It's Dance Time"	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00 Dance Time; News	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 United China Relief	Dinner Dance; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Singing Mews.	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00 'People's Platform':	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Dramas of Youth"	Johnny Messner's Orch.
7:15 informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	series	Five Star News
7:30 Concert Orchestra	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Concert Orchestra	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	Better Business Drama	Dance Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.
8:00 "Spotlight"	Network	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	WMEX Round Table Dis-
8:15 "Spotlight"	U. S. Army program	"Grand Ole Opry"	from Camp Edwards	cussion
8:30 City Desk; E. Davis	"The Bishop and the	"Truth or Consequences":	'Hawaii Calls": native	Civilian Defense talk
8:45 City Desk; E. Davis	Gargoyle": drama	quiz program	music	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	News Service a	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	NBC Summer Symphony:	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Address by Henry Cabot	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 'Saturday Night	Lorin Maazel, conductor	Orchestra	Lodge, Jr.	cal Album
10:00 Serenade"; music	NBC Summer Symphony:	"Whoopin' Holler,"	"Chicagoland Concert":	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	Lorin Maazel, conductor	and vocalists	Marian Claire, soprano;	Dance Digest
10:30 Golfers' Forum	"As I See It": talk	Defense for America	Henry Weber's Orch.;	Dance Digest
10:45 News; Sports	"As I See It": talk	"Fight for Freedom"	Attilio Baggiore, tenor	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Benny	News; Music	News Service	Cleveland Summer Or-	Dance Digest
11:15 Goodman's Orch.	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	chestra concert	Dance Digest
11:30 Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Boyd Rayburn's Orches-	"California Melodies":	"Day's End"; News
11:45 Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	tra	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	"Day's End"; music

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

Friday, July 11

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler in South America.
7:30 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for North Americans.

(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program: English Instruction, News and Music.
10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Classical Concert.
6 p. m.—News in Spanish: Rakov's Orchestra: Hollywood Highlights.
7 p. m.—News in English: Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page, Lowell Thomas.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Andrini Continentales; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10 p. m.—News in Spanish; José Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Viennese Ensemble.
11 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Cowboy songs; Midweek Function.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Richard Wagner Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54 meg. 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—8:10 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Military March; News in English; "Mazeppa," Symphonic Poem by Liszt; Orchestra; "The Week in Hungary." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—The Music of Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Radio Theatre; Comedy in Spanish by Raul Frank. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—11.15 p. m.—"World Affairs." H. Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs may be changed.

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For Sunday, July 13

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Nova Scotia, Evangeline Land	$ 78.00
Miami Beach, 8 days, Summer Bargain	$ 62.50
Hollywood Beach Hotel, Ideal Tour, 8 days	$ 92.50
Saguenay, Manoir Richelieu, etc. 9 days	$ 95.00
Smoky Mountains, steamer and motor	$122.00
Escorted Mexico Party, Sept. 17	$215.00
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Peak of Defense Production Boom Is Expected to Reach $110,000,000,000

Concord Pike Is Attracting Home Seekers

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A modern cry of freedom from cramped house lots and city traffic congestion is heard these days along the historic Paul Revere route to Concord where a super-express highway has brought downtown Boston within a half hour's ride of Lexington, Bedford and Lincoln.

What the Worcester Turnpike has done to boom building from Brookline Village to Framingham in only seven years, the Concord Turnpike is expected to do shortly for the territory that lies between Lexington, Arlington and Concord. In fact, this is the next logical shift of real estate operators whose concentrated efforts of the last several years have virtually turned Worcester Turnpike districts from virgin forests into small growing cities.

Comparisons in this case are logical. From Boston to Wellesley is approximately the same distance as from Boston to Lexington. Beyond Lexington a rolling New England landscape beckons to prospective home owners as did the rural regions between Wellesley and Framingham. The Worcester Pike is now jammed with home developments, inviting building operators to look elsewhere for expansion.

Towards Lexington

The logical direction to look is towards Lexington where the beauty of countryside, large lot restrictions, village atmospheres and smooth, rapid transportation by private automobile forms the groundwork for high-grade home communities of the future.

The wonder to most home seekers is that this territory has been so much ignored up to now by development operators. The reason seems to be that communities along this route do not care to have every type of small-home colony springing up. Hence, the large lot restrictions which in Lincoln have been set at a minimum of 40,000 feet.

Here and there along the Turnpike, however, there are a few indications of what is to come. Signs point to the inevitable taking over of large old-time estates by realty concerns interested in breaking down these estates into small home lots. But up to now in some instances, even a small home must have its large lot which promises a new type of high grade development for these historic grounds.

Starting from Cambridge only four miles from the State House on Beacon Hill, the motorist sees edidences of rural, village life dominated by the traditional New England church spire, and village green set against a background of virgin forests and rolling hillsides

Kelwyn Manor

At the bottom of Belmont Hill as the car swings around Spy Pond, Kelwyn Manor looms as the first large-scale home community along the Pike in Arlington. Reaching the crest of Belmont Hill, from which one can look out over most of the territory reaching to the State House and Boston Harbor, there is a typical Concord Pike type of high-grade home community called Ledgewood, where most houses average over $10,000.

Swinging into Lexington along the Pike, the motorist first passes Arlmont, a development of low-cost homes bordering the highway. Follen Hill and Manor Park in Lexington owe their rapid growth chiefly to the opening up of these districts by the Turnpike. They evidence the awareness of the town of Lexington to the need for careful restrictions in order that the best type of builder will put up a highgrade type of building that will attract only highgrade families.

Scattered Homes

On Massachusetts Avenue about a mile beyond Lexington in the direction of Concord, Royal Barry Wills has designed homes that are now being built at the rate of one a week until a total of 50 are completed. These are colonial designs appropriate to Lexington and sell for less than $6,000 for four to six rooms.

Between Lexington and Bedford and then on to Lincoln there are only a few scattered new homes for sale or under construction. Thousands of acres of undeveloped territory remain here for the prospective home owner. Just as you turn off the Pike for Lincoln, there is a new home development called Juniper Ridge where two new houses are being added to one of the most attractive communities in these parts.

Lincoln itself is only now feeling the urge of new home ownership. As a community of old colonial homes giving out the impression of isolation, Lincoln has not sought after new home owners. Now the would-be home owner is discovering Lincoln. A typical tract of land aggregating 30 acres is being opened by John J. Kelliher in conjunction with Henry Warner of R. M. Bradley Company, on Beaver Pond.

The property is carefully restricted to give home builders a feeling of security in the future. Town zoning laws require minimum lots of 40,000 feet, but many lots in this development are much more than that. All of them exceed 40,000 feet. The larger lots are restricted against further subdivision in order to prevent overcrowding of the type found in some districts along the Worcester Turnpike.

Four of the Beaver Pond lots have been sold already. At least two homes will be completed for occupancy in the Fall. Lincoln this year reduced its tax rate by $3 to only $24.

The Concord Pike region is worth watching. Up to very recently it has been considered more or less inaccessible. But the Pike has changed all that, and the building boom is on the way, a boom that does not mean unregulated, haphazard construction but rather careful precautions against haphazard business growth, crowding, hemming in of existing old homes by new construction and unsightly designing.

By a Staff Photographer

Out Lexington Way

Top shows a typical new home in Lexington, and bottom a section of the Concord Turnpike.

Whitney's New Job In Easthampton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTHAMPTON, Mass., July 11 —Richard Whitney, former President of the New York Stock Exchange, will superintend a large stock farm here when he is paroled from Sing Sing prison Aug. 11, according to information received by Police Chief James L. Campbell.

It had previously been reported that the former financier would be employed as manager of a country estate 100 miles from Boston.

Mr. Whitney will have served three years and four months of a five to ten-year sentence, having earned the maximum time off for good behavior. He will leave the New York State prison with $20 and a new suit of clothes given him by the State in addition to the money he has earned at 15 cents a day while a clerk in prison.

Under an agreement with Massachusetts parole authorities, the former Stock Exchange head will be supervised by a Bay State Parole agent until expiration of his parole in 1948. He will be required to report to his parole officer weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly at the Board's discretion.

Brewster Seeks Portland Dry Dock

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)— Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, urged yesterday construction of a floating dry dock in the Portland, Maine, harbor, sufficiently large to repair destroyers and merchantmen.

His aids said the request was made at a conference of maritime and naval officials, and that Senator Brewster also had discussed the proposal with Canadian officials who expressed interest in Portland as a shipping base.

Senator Brewster's aids said the suggested dry dock would accommodate ships up to 10,000 tons and 465 feet long, and would cost approximately $1,800,000.

They said the money would be included in a $160,000,000 appropriation expected to be asked to provide similar facilities in several ports.

Little Rhody Boys' State Is Given a Military Touch

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11— Nearly 200 Rhode Island boys are at Rhode Island State College in Kingston this week taking part in the fourth annual Little Rhody Boys' State, an experiment in model government sponsored by the State Department of the American Legion.

For the first time since the program was launched in the summer of 1938, a military touch has been added this year. All are required to drill twice daily. The military training is being directed by two officers of the State Guard.

For the twice-daily drills, the youths are required to wear their uniforms—khaki shorts and overseas hats. Before the session ends July 17 a Little Rhody Boys' State Guard will be formed with various officers, non-commissioned officers and privates.

Boys who attend the two weeks' session at the Boys' State are selected by the various American Legion units and other civic and patriotic organizations in Rhode Island.

Principal purpose of the summer session is to give the youths a practical demonstration of government. Enrollees are divided into two major parties, "East" and "West," and into various divisions. Caucuses and elections are conducted, duplicating the procedure carried out in the State.

All the activities are directed by a faculty which includes teachers and principals from various High Schools and Junior High Schools in the State. This year the Boys' State is being directed by Herbert A. Wisby, Principal of the Roger Williams Junior High School in Providence.

One of the high spots of the program comes on the final day when the boys "take over" the State Government at the State House in Providence for a day.

Aluminum Gathered

The little communities in the Pawtuxet Valley jumped the gun by 17 days and collected nearly three tons of aluminum in a house to house canvass last week.

The aluminum collection campaign was carried out as scheduled despite a plea by Fiorello H. La Guardia, National Director of Civilian Defense, that the Rhode Island towns hold their horses until the national aluminum collection takes place July 21.

More than 9,000 articles were collected and carried to the collection center during the day. The contributed articles included pots, pans, coffee pots, washing machine parts, an automobile hood and a wide variety of other items.

Officers of the Pawtuxet valley Chamber of Commerce, which organized and directed the campaign, paid no attention to Mr. La Guardia's appeal to postpone the collection. One officer of the Chamber explained: "We want no controversy, only aluminum."

The collecting went smoothly without a hitch. Volunteer collectors, including many Boy Scouts, went from door to door with burlap sacks. The sacks were emptied at convenient points where the articles were piled aboard trucks and carried to the collection center.

Meanwhile plans are being completed for the aluminum drives to be conducted elsewhere in the State, on July 21. In Providence a large bin will be erected in front of City Hall on the Mall in the heart of the downtown area where old aluminum articles may be tossed in. Fire stations throughout the city also will be used as collecting places.

Mayor Dennis J. Roberts has arranged to have the police patrol cars, city highway trucks and garbage trucks put into use if there is any shortage of volunteer trucks to carry out the program.

Police Radio

Warwick is the first community in Rhode Island to adopt the new-type Frequency Modulation (FM) radio apparatus for police use. At a meeting this week, the Warwick City Council voted to purchase three two-way radio sets of the FM type for use on three of the city's police scout cars.

The new FM sets are said to be superior to the amplitude sets now in use because they reduce static and interference and eliminate dead spots which frequently in the past caused difficulty for the police scout car operators.

Readjusting of Defense Boom To Be Biggest Pacetime Job

By Don Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 11— United States production at the peak of the defense boom will be at the rate of about $110,000,000,000 worth annually, it is estimated by Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture. The problem will be, he said, to keep production at a point somewhere near that level after the boom is over—for about $30,000,000,000 of that total will be for defense needs.

Dr. Ezekiel spoke today at the Summer Institute for Social Progress, in session through July 19, on the Wellesley College campus.

He expressed reasonable hope that production can be maintained at a high level through the post-war reconstruction period. But, he warned, it will require vigorous economic planning to reshape American economic institutions, if it is to be done.

Increasing Buying Power

Modification of the tax policy so as to increase buying power and encourage investment was one step recommended by the lecturer. Taxes, he said, might be lowered on income from risky investment or raised on income free from risk —so as to encourage development of new industries and new enterprise.

The problem of postwar readjustment will be a dual one, he declared. First, there will be the physical problem of changing over from defense production to peacetime production—with the shifting of men and plants from shipbuilding to housebuilding, from machine guns to fishing tackle, from pursuit planes to private planes and from bombers to transports. One difficulty will be that the change will be, to a great extent, from heavy machine products to light consumers' goods.

The second problem will be, Dr. Ezekiel predicted, the fiscal or financial problem of expanding the size of the market—so that peacetime outlets for goods increase as rapidly as defense expenditures contract.

Stemming Consumer Demand

The way in which a flood of consumer demand in some directions is already being dammed up, ready to be loosed at the end of the defense boom, was indicated last night in a talk by R. E. Gillmore, President of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, a Director of the National Association of Manufacturers and OPM adviser on training within industry.

Already, Mr. Gillmore stated, 3 per cent of non-defense industry is laying off workers for lack of materials, while 27 per cent of industry is cutting down on consumer goods production, and 79 per cent expects reductions soon.

Describing the great expansion of his own company, which makes 25 completely separate gyroscopic instruments—mainly for such purposes as control of ships and airplanes—and which is now active in the micro-wave field of radio, too, he said that it now has 9,000 employees. More than 500 of these are in the research laboratories, developing new instruments for military services.

Big Peacetime Help

Mr. Gillmore pointed out, too, that these new developments—such as the radiolocator systems—will be invaluable in promoting safe peacetime ocean and air navigation, so that in this industry there should be no violent slump after the defense boom.

Dwelling for a few moments on the micro-wave locators of approaching airplanes, Mr. Gillmore revealed that the instruments now being developed on this side of the Atlantic can locate aircraft up to 150 miles away—and can even direct fire on planes not yet visible.

The Sperry Company, he disclosed, has assigned engineers to Britain to study actual use of instruments developed—under war conditions. When they return to report, he added, they are always eager to get back to Britain again, for they insist that they can learn more in a week of observation there than they can in a year here.

Skilled Workers Scarce

In addition to increase of the Sperry pay roll to 9,000 Mr. Gillmore reported, a very great deal of the needed production is being carried on by sub-contractors. There are now more than 50 of these—and a single one of them has started now to build new facilities costing $5,000,000 to be used exclusively for Sperry work.

One of the great problems, he said, is to get hold of skilled workers—but this is being met partly by the breaking down of precision operations into several different simple operations—for which workers can be trained much quicker and easier.

Another problem is the fact that it is now necessary to jump immediately from experimentation into production—without the usual field test period. The result is that kinks must be ironed out while actual production is getting into full swing. Incidentally, too, it has become necessary now to submit bids for production of new equipment without any basis of previous experience in costs of production.

Expansion Seems Endless

Expansion is seemingly endless in such industries as his, Mr. Gillmore remarked as he spoke of arrangements he had just completed for another new plant with a million and a half feet of floor space and an eventual need for 10,000 more trained employees.

It is seldom realized, he said, that 80 per cent of the machine tools in the United States are—because of the depression and its effects—more than 10 years old—and not likely to be very good for real precision work. But, he went on, "machine tool makers are doing a wonderful job—and this bottleneck will be ended by the end of the year."

'Today," Mr. Gillmore said in conclusion, "we are being submitted to the supreme test of adaptability. . . . Our greatest resource is not in the ground. It is in men's minds—men who have the creative aptitude to apply the lessons of the past. . . . After the World War we didn't know what we had won—but the Germans did know what they had lost. . . . The greatest power in any country is the power of morale and the greatest problem is the integration of resources."

The next in the series of the Institute's evening events, open to the public, will be an address on Sunday by Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former President of Amherst College and author of "What Does America Mean?" His subject will be, "Religious Faith and Democracy." The meeting will begin in the Wellesley College Chapel at 8:15.

Maine Legislature May Be Called To Act on Pipe Line

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 11 (AP)— Gov. Sumner Sewall has announced he is considering calling a special session of the Maine Legislature in connection with plans for an oil pipe line across the State to Canada.

Governor Sewall explained the Legislature might have to extend the laws of eminent domain before the project could be carried out. Under the right of eminent domain, the company constructing the pipe line could take the necessary rights of way and pay legally assessed damages to the owners.

The only purchase of a right of way made public was one of 2,000 rods from trustees of the Brown Company. It included land at Gilead where the pipe has extended into Maine from the start of construction in Gorham, N. H.

Oct. 1 is the date scheduled for completion of the line, which will stretch from Portland to Montreal.

Governor Sewall also announced Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York City, Director of the U. S. Civilian Defense Committee, would visit Augusta July 22. Governor Sewall said Mayor La Guardia would meet with the Maine committee, after which a mass meeting would be held for the general public.

O-9 in Good Condition, Forrestal Letter Says

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP) — The House Naval Affairs Committee has made public a letter from James Forrestal, Acting Secretary of the Navy, stating that the submarine O-9 was "in good condition" at the time she sank off the coast of New England last month with a loss of 33 officers and men.

The letter, transmitted at the Committee's request, said the submarine had experienced "minor troubles usual in recommissioning vessels, but, so far as is known, there was nothing to indicate that she was not in safe condition."

Mrs. Carey D. Langhorne

Only woman contestant in bombing contest at Lake Coonamessett Club, Cape Cod.

Woman Flyer Acts 'Bomber' To Aid Britain

Mrs. Carey D. Langhorne, Virginia society matron and a summer resident of Cape Cod, will be the only woman participant in the "bombing" contest to be held today over the lake at Connamessett Club near Camp Edwards. Proceeds of the event will be for the benefit of the British American Ambulance Corps' Cape Cod drive for funds to purchase an amphibian ambulance plane to be sent as a gift to the RAF from Cape Cod residents.

Mrs. Langhorne, who was taught to fly by Al Sherman at Hyannis Airport in previous summers, declared that British women were proving their worth in the air, doing the work of men, ferrying both fighting planes and bombers. "The time may not be far off when American women will be called upon to perform the same task," she predicted.

Mrs. Langhorne has been flying solo after 30 hours dual instruction received during the past two summers. She is the guest of Mrs. T. T. Gaff of Osterville.

Private Flying Control Plan Meets Favor

New England aviation officials have received the "go ahead" sign from Washington on their plan to provide State machinery for the control of nonscheduled private flying during the emergency, Crocker Snow, Massachusetts Aeronautics Director and Chairman of the New England Conference of State Aviation Officials, disclosed today.

Mr. Snow released a telegram from Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones, which declared the Commerce Department was "fully sympathetic" with the plan. Also released were letters from Maj. A. B. McMullen, attached to the Army Air Corps' Office of Chief of Staff, and Rear Admiral John H. Towers, chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, respectively, describing the plan as "excellent" and "a splendid example."

The plan calls for the employment by every airport of a full-time manager for the purpose of logging aircraft arrivals and departures and enforcing regulations. But initiative in establishing the plan is left to the various State aviation agencies.

The proposal was formulated at a meeting of the New England Conference of State Aviation Officials in the offices of the New England Council June 25. Chairman Snow warned the meeting that there was imminent danger of a complete ban on nonschedule private flying for the duration of the emergency, because of the difficulties of handling essential traffic and of enforcing measures against espionage from the air. He urged that the officials take steps to provide enforcement machinery through their State agencies in the interest both of defense and of protecting loyal private flyers.

Vermont Radio Station WSYB on More Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUTLAND, Vt., July 11—Station WSYB of this city today is permitted by the Federal Communications Commission to change its frequency from 1,490 to 1,380 kilocycles and to increase its power from 250 watts to one kilowatt. WSYB operates full time and is affiliated with the Mutual, Yankee, and Colonial networks.

Hartford Power Hearing

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11 (AP) —The Federal Power Commission, seeking to obtain jurisdiction over the Connecticut Light and Power Company, introduced testimony at a hearing here that power furnished by the company was formerly transmitted in interstate commerce to Fishers Island, N. Y.

Volunteer as Testers

A Dark Future for Some Watermelon

Speculation is rife in the Boys Clubs of Boston as to which club will win the big watermelon-eating contest when the hungriest and fastest eaters of each club meet tomorrow to try for the City-wide championship. The affair is to take place at the Charlestown Clubhouse at 2 p. m.

In the picture Eugene McCarthy of the Charlestown Club sizes up the oral capacity of his teammate, William King, and seems rather pleased with the prospects.

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Shifts in Russian Policy Cut of Opportunist Cloth

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The right-about-face in Soviet foreign policy—emphasized as the Kremlin brushed the dust of semi-obscurity from Maxim Litvinoff and put the ex-Foreign Commissar on the radio to excoriate Germany—is not the first such change that Russia has made in recent years.

Hitler's invasion of the territory of his erstwhile comrade-in-diplomacy has forced the Stalin regime into one of its most spectacular changes. But since the Bolshevist revolution of 1917 one can distinguish five distinct phases of Soviet external policy.

Behind these five different outward shifts, however, one can discern a thread of unity and continuity, a desire to advance the interests of the Soviet state. These phases, and the characteristics of each, may be briefly summarized as follows:

World Revolution—This was the period of 1917-1921 when the new Soviet regime was an Ishmael among the other powers, avowedly out for world revolution, neither giving nor asking quarter in its relations with the "bourgeois" world. The theory on which Lenin Nikolay acted in working for an all-out social revolution in Russia was that the World War would excite working-class socialist revolutions all over the world, in at least some of the economically more advanced European countries.

Belief in the imminence of international revolution and willingness to take risks for its advancement was stronger at that time than during any other phase of Soviet foreign policy. Yet Lenin, although a revolutionary fanatic, was also a practical statesman. When the young Soviet Republic faced the alternative at Brest-Litovsk of ceding a vast amount of Russian territory to Germany or continuing the struggle with an army which had melted away in utter disorganization, Lenin sternly insisted on the necessity of signing peace in the face of opposition from Trotsky, Bukharin and other prominent Communists who insisted that such a peace would be a betrayal of the international revolution.

Lenin's tactics worked out successfully; within a few months after the signature of the humiliating Treaty of Brest-Litovsk the Soviet Government was able to tear it up, because Germany was crumbling under the double impact of the Allied blows in the West and the blockade. Then there was the period when the victorious Allies intervened, but halfheartedly and ineffectively in Russia, in an effort to overthrow the Soviets, while the latter did everything in their power to kindle social revolution in other countries.

By 1921 this struggle had ended in a stalemate. Communism had been established in Russia; the White movement had been crushed. But the Soviet Republics in Bavaria, Hungary and Finland had also disappeared; and there was obviously no immediate chance of reaching the goal of a Sovietized Europe. So the stage was set for the second phase.

The Era of Collaboration—During this fairly long period, from 1921 to 1934, there were nuances and minor variations in Soviet foreign policy. But the general course was fairly consistent: to consolidate normal relations with the outside world and to thwart any new attempt at intervention. Diplomatic relations were established with all the large powers, except the United States, during the '20s; the United States recognition was granted in November, 1933.

The Soviet Government regarded Great Britain and France, together with France's eastern allies, Poland and Rumania, as hostile powers; they were the most frequent targets of abuse in the Soviet press. Friendly relations were cultivated with Germany with greater or less success. The Rapallo Treaty of 1922 between the two powers broke the diplomatic isolation of the Soviet Union (Germany was the first large power to accord de jure recognition) and contained a provision, very important from the Soviet standpoint, of acknowledging the legality of the nationalization without compensation of foreign property in Russia after the Revolution.

Germany's turn toward the West, symbolized by the Treaty of Locarno and by its entrance into the League of Nations, aroused misgivings in Moscow, where a nightmare of the Soviet Foreign Office was the possibility of a united Europe without, and against the Soviet Union. But by concluding a treaty of neutrality and non-aggression with the Soviet Union in 1926, Germany kept open the window to the East. This treaty was never allowed to lapse, even in the years when Hitler's diatribes against Bolshevism were most violent, although it may be regarded as automatically cancelled by the events of the last weeks.

"Peace is Indivisible" Era—Soviet adhesion to the League of Nations hitherto denounced as a capitalistic association of powers hostile to Russia, in the autumn of 1934 signalized the completion of a new turn in Soviet foreign policy which had been in the making ever since Hitler came into power with a program of outspoken hostility to Communism and lasted until 1939. For years the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Maxim Litvinoff, was one of the most eloquent champions at Geneva of the ideas of collective security and the indivisibility of peace.

Just how sincere Stalin was in this policy of collaboration with the democratic powers against such aggressive powers as Germany and Japan is a matter of considerable doubt, in the light of what occurred in 1939. But, as it happened, Germany and Japan were the two powers most likely to attack the Soviet Union and anything that would increase the possibility of aid from the democracies in the event of such an attack was not to be overlooked.

This phase of Soviet diplomacy coincided with the so-called "popular front" strategy of the various Communist parties. Revolutionary slogans and demands were shelved; political coalitions were sought not only with Socialists, but even with progressives and liberals; the American Communists even put out the disarming slogan that Communism was only "twentieth century Americanism."

The Red-Brown Era—Aug. 23, 1939, signalized a new dramatic turn in Soviet foreign policy. For on this day Stalin and Hitler signed a pact of nonaggression which left Germany free to concentrate all its forces first against Poland, later against France. Earlier, Mr. Litvinoff had been shelved to make way for Vyacheslaff Molotoff in the Foreign Ministry.

There is a noteworthy absence of documentary proof as to Stalin's motives in making this change. Only very naïve Communists or Communist sympathizers, however, would have believed that the Soviet dictator was sentimentally interested in stopping aggression or in preserving democracy. He was guided by what seemed to him hardboiled self-interest. If he had not signed the pact, he would have run the risk of seeing the German Army fall on Russia after it had smashed Poland. By signing the pact he obtained peace and an opportunity for cheap territorial expansion in eastern Poland, the Baltic States and, later, in Bessarabia and Bukovina.

War—June 22, 1941, was the date that proved to Stalin that he had made a big mistake on Aug. 23, 1939. Now he had to stand alone the weight of an onslaught which would have been much less formidable in 1939, because Germany would then have been obliged to leave a hundred divisions and a corresponding air force on the western front against an intact French Army. There would have been wider sympathy in radical and liberal circles with a Soviet Union which would have fought with France and England in 1939.

Now Stalin must live down the memory of his treacherous double-dealing in 1939, of his attack on Finland, of his collaboration with Hitler did not even give him the any act of his own, but because Hitler ddi not even give him the chance to accept an ultimatum.

However, there is doubtless a Russian, or a Georgian equivalent for the proverb about not crying over spilled milk. Stalin's best chance of political survival now—and a fairly near future should show how good or bad it is—is that he will experience Lenin's luck of 1918, that he can hang on with some kind of government, some kind of coherent political, economic, and military organization until Anglo-American strength can crack Germany in the West.

Where Nazis' Need of Oil May Take Reichswehr

By a Staff Artist

War in Russia Carries Wide Implications

The possible directions shown of a German advance eastward, if Russia should be conquered. Alternative routes through Siberia to India, or southeastward to the oil fields of Iraq or Iran, with the corresponding routes that the British might take to oppose such advance are indicated by arrows.

British Ready for Nazi Drive Past the Urals

By Maj. James Ross
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The German push eastward has been held for the moment at the Stalin Line along Russia's old post-war western frontier. It may be held longer, but the British military authorities are bound to make all preparations in the event of Germany's breaking through the Russian defenses and continuing the path of conquest eastward over the Urals and beyond.

The transference of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell from the Middle East command to be Commander in Chief in India is one important piece of evidence as to the nature of Britain's preparations.

Invasion of India is Gargantuan in concept, fantastic in perspective. It is, however, one more danger against which the Empire must provide. Once somewhat academic, it is today a real problem. Whether by accident or design, Great Britain has placed it in the hands of the man best fitted for so stupendous a task, Archibald Percival Wavell.

Ever since England took domination over India, it has seen the possibility of a Russian invasion down through the roof of the world, the Hindu Kush. Now the threat takes a different shape, and the terrain involved is greater, since not only India but the oil fields of Iran are involved as stakes.

Geographically the problem begins east of the great wandering Volga in Russia.

There lie the barrier hills of the Urals, stretching from the Arctic to the Caspian Sea, linked with the outlying western spurs of the great Hindu Kush, ringing the eastern boundary of Iran to the mouth of the Gulf of Oman.

Through this vast terrain are several well-defined and age-old paths of conquest.

Oil Nazi Objective

Assuming first that the Nazi objective, in the event of its conquering Russia in Europe, be the oil of Iraq and Iran, it must be remembered that access to Iraq from the north is via Turkey, while access to Iran is the strip of Soviet Russia bounded by Turkey and the Caspian Sea, via Baku.

The Caucasus range lies athwart both entrances, a difficult, arid terrain.

Empire military aid to both Iraq and Iran, from India, is confined to the water route from Bombay through the Arabian Sea, Gulf of Oman and Persian Gulf to a debarkation area including Basra for Iraq, Bandar Sharpur for Iran.

From Basra the route north includes the railway through Baghdad to Mosul—last link of the German Berlin-to-Baghdad dream—and the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates.

One railway line only connects Bandar Sharpur with Teheran in the tumbled mountain areas of Iran. Flank assistance by land is confined to the Indian rail line from Quetta to Zahidan, just inside the Iranian border.

Distances by Air

Air distances to key points in these areas are interesting. From Baghdad to Deir Es Zor in Syria, 290 miles; Baghdad to Teheran, 430 miles. Baghdad to Van, Turkey, 380 miles. From Baku to Teheran, 370 miles; Basra to Teheran, 420 miles.

Assuming, however, that the Nazi scheme is far broader, and that domination of Russia will open the road to direct attack on India, with intermediate points falling ripe into Herr Hitler's lap as result of a successful thrust in that direction, a different situation is presented.

Two main highways east through the Urals exist, via Sverdlovsk—one-time Ekaterinburg, scene of the assassination of the Russian royal family—and more southerly, via Orenburg.

The base of concentration of such drive into India would lie within a huge triangle of which the trans-Siberian line from Sverdlovsk to Omsk would be the base, and Tashkent in Turkestan the apex.

Wheat in Turkestan

It must not be forgotten that Soviet wheat is grown in Turkestan. The problem presented is penetration of the huge mountain barriers barring the entire northern borders of Afghanistan and India from Iran to Thailand.

Initial gateway in the west is through the Khawak pass in the Hindu Kush, on the road from Tashkent to Kabul. Next barrier is the famous Khyber pass, gateway from Afghanistan to the Indus Valley, with Peshawar the key point. From here runs the railway linking all India; down the Indus Valley to Hyderabad, and via Lahore, Delhi, and Agra to the Ganges Valley.

Elsewhere along the northern Indian border the Himalayas stretch to the Brahamaputra River, are picked up by the southwestern mountains of China running in parallel ridges north and south on both sides of the Irrawaddy River in Burma.

The famous Burma Road, from Rangoon via Mandalay and Lashio to China, is the principal highway in this region but guarantees no penetration to the Ganges Valley and Calcutta.

This Far East area is Japan's problem, not Germany's. Nevertheless, it, too, is General Wavell's responsibility.

These are very roughly the strategic factors to be taken into account by the British High Command. It may well be that the Nazi invader will never find his way to the far-off lands once conquered by Alexander the Great—to mountains of Iran and the sun-baked stretches of India. Nevertheless the British must be in readiness if the Nazi leader does launch into such grandiose schemes, and it is along these lines of defense that they must inevitably be working.

An Afghan expert analyzes the Ferment in the Near East: First Page of Second Section.

Wavell Reaches India For New Command

By the Associated Press

Simla, India, July 11

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, former Commander of British forces in the Middle East, arrived in India today to take command of the British armies there.

Wheeler Constituency Reported Increasingly Irked by His Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—"Growing dissension" among the constituents of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana for his opposition to the Roosevelt Administration foreign policy is reported by the Fight for Freedom organization. This follows close on the heels of a charge of "treason" leveled against the Senator by Bishop Henry W. Hobson, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Southern Ohio and National Chairman of the Fight for Freedom group.

The committee campaigning for open American intervention in the war, charges that a first-class revolt against Senator Wheeler is in the making in his own State, and that many of his political associates are in "violent disagreement" with him.

Poll by Newspaper

The committee cited a poll conducted by the Great Falls (Mont.) News which listed "six-to-one" voters against Senator Wheeler. The News, the committee said, also made public last February a telegram signed by 2,000 citizens complaining of the Montana Senator's opposition to aid to Britain.

"We realize that in a democracy such as ours, honest opposition, honest disagreement and free discussion of all problems is most wholesome, helpful and constructive; but there is a vast difference between honest opposition arising from intelligent marshaling of facts and tricky, political antagonism based on evasion, misinformation, prejudice and selfish motives," the telegram read.

"We in Montana are not warmongers, nor international bankers, nor munition-makers, nor have we any desire to plow under any of our children nor do we want any Henleins in this great country of ours. We in Montana are practically unanimous in our desire to render all possible aid to Britain, China, Greece and democracies struggling for their very existence. We, therefore, urge you to support any measure which will render unlimited aid to those nations who are fighting to free themselves from the most inhuman brutality and the law of the wolf pack."

"Detriment to Montana"

John L. Slattery, formerly United States District Attorney for Montana, was reported by the committee as saying:

"The people of Montana are not with Senator Wheeler in his attitude, and there is no question that he does not speak for the people of this State. His attitude of hostility to the Administration is proving costly and a detriment to the State of Montana."

In a letter to the Fight for Freedom group Miles Romney, Jr., editor of the Western News, of Hamilton, Mont., characterized the Senator as the "spearhead of the 'appeasement' forces in Montana."

"He possesses control of the Federal patronage machine which he uses without stint," Mr. Romney wrote. "He also is financially interested in three of Montana's radio stations—Butte, Bozeman, Helena and the Livingston branch of the Bozeman station. Despite Mr. Wheeler's former very considerable strength in Montana it is my fixed conviction that public opinion in Montana is definitely favorable toward all-out aid to Britain and against Mr. Wheeler's appeaser tactics. I believe foxy Burton climbed out on the wrong limb this trip."

Negro Aviation Unit To Train at Tuskegee

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The War Department announced yesterday that 10 young Negroes qualified as aviation cadets would begin training at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., on July 19 as pilots for the 99th Pursuit Squadron. The 99th will be the first tactical unit in the Army air forces composed of Negro soldiers.

Eventually 100 Negro aviation cadets will be in training annually to provide flyers for the 33-pilot squadron. The department said that an air base is being constructed at Tuskegee for the Negro squadron by a Negro architect and a Negro construction concern.

Cologne and French Cities Are Targets In RAF Raids

ROME, July 11 (AP)—British planes bombed Naples for three hours last night, the second night in a row, the Italian High Command announced, and caused "much damage to civilian dwellings."

LONDON, July 11 (AP)—British bombers last night attacked Cologne and other targets in the German Rhineland and blasted at Ostend, Calais, and Boulogne on the Nazi-occupied Channel Coast, the Air Ministry said today.

Bad weather over the continent interfered with the raids and made observation difficult, a communique said, but large fires were reported started at several points in western Germany.

The British acknowledged that two of their planes had failed to return.

[Berlin said the Luftwaffe struck at Hull and other English east coast ports overnight and also raided airports and antiaircraft positions in the British Isles.]

Some damage and a number of casualties were reported from one English coast town, but the Government said that elsewhere in the United Kingdom there was little damage and few casualties.

Two Planes Downed

At least two of the Nazi raiders were shot down and antiaircraft guns forced the Germans to retire, the British said.

In the fiercest of air battles in recent weeks Germany lost 16 fighters and England 11 planes yesterday, the Air Ministry said. During the dog-fighting British bombers were credited with hitting six Nazi coastal ships.

[The Germans asserted late yesterday that the RAF had lost 28 planes over the German-held channel coast, 21 in combat, four by antiaircraft, and 3 by naval guns. German losses were said to be 2 planes.]

A new type of German fighter plane, the Messerschmitt 109FS, was reported to be in use against the British sweeps over Northern France.

British sources identified the plane as a considerable improvement over the Messerchmitt 109F, which got into action only a few weeks ago, although the armament is the same: two machine-guns and one cannon.

Lille Is Bombed

Meanwhile advices from the German-occupied zone said today 19 persons had been killed and 60 injured in British air raids upon Lille, largest industrial center in northern France. Material damage also was reported. The RAF has made Lille the target of daylight air attacks two successive days this week.

An authorized Berlin spokesman said that the Aachen Cathedral, where Charlemagne is buried, suffered bomb damage in a British air raid July 9. It was used for the coronation of German kaisers from the ninth to the 16th centuries and is some times known as the Kaiserdom.

British Influence in Turkey Raised by Gains in Syria

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

Pending developments to clarify what seems a Russian checkmate to the German blitz, events elsewhere claim attention. And not least among them, since it possibly reflects Hitler's perturbation over the slow-up in Russia, is the confusion in Vichy over the Syrian armistice negotiations, which finally ended in Vichy's rejection of the British terms.

Until Vice-Premier Darlan returned to Vichy from German-occupied Paris there was no confusion. Vichy admitted that armistice terms had been asked by the French commander in the Levant states, and that the battle there was increasingly hopeless. It was added that terms had been received and were being studied in Vichy and Beirut.

Then Admiral Darlan got back to Vichy from further "collaboration" conferences with German authorities in Paris. An official Vichy announcement said the British had failed to answer a request for terms and, instead, were pushing the attack and heaping insults on the French Commander in Syria, General Dentz.

The Berlin radio added its voice with the statement that Vichy had not authorized an armistice. It admitted terms had been asked and received, contradicting Vichl, but said they were unacceptably harsh. Just what to make of it was a puzzle, except in one respect.

Berlin's Hand Seen

There seems no doubt that Berlin has taken a hand in the proceedings. Admiral Darlan must have received orders to defer a French surrender in the Levant, possibly until Hitler is in position to offset its effect by announcement of a great victory in Russia.

Whatever the reason for the confusion in Vichy, it would take much to remove the suspicion that Admiral Darlan got Nazi orders in Paris to delay matters. Nor is it wholly unlikely that Berlin fears the German slowup in Russia may minimize the effect of the deal by which Hitler immobilized Turkey in preparation for the Nazi-Soviet war.

British-Free French conquest of Syria and Lebanon must be a matter of prime interest to Turkey, nominally an inactive ally of Britain despite the Berlin-Ankara nonaggression pact. It means direct British-Turkish contacts on a wide front and removes the threat of Turkish isolation from the British.

Turkey Vitally Affected

With final collapse of Vichy resistance in the Levant, all land frontiers of Turkey-in-Asia would abut on those of countries aligned against the Axis. Even neutral Iran leans towards the British-Russian associates against Hitlerism.

That might well make a tremendous difference to Turkey, particularly if the Red Army proves able to balk German thrusts for months instead of days or weeks. Nor can Hitler, in view of his own cynical disregard of treaty obligations, trust too much to the value of the Nazi-Turkish peace pact if the war in Russia seems going against him.

The virtual British-Free French conquest of Syria might not serve to sway Turkish policy away from Berlin influence if its full completition can be delayed until the Nazi armies produce their promised major victory in Russia. Coming right now, a French surrender might seriously complicate matters in the Mediterranean theater for Germany. For there can be little doubt that Moscow and London are leaving no stone unturned in Ankara to draw Turkey into the fight in the east on Hitler's flank.

As means to that end, the British bombing attacks on Italy and on Italian garrisons in Greece could be significant. They may foreshadow an immediate British air and sea offensive on Hitler's Fascist running-mate, and a British-Free French assault on Axis forces in North Africa once the Syrian campaign ends.

From the British-Russian viewpoint, that also might have good effect in Turkey.

1. Britain has no territorial demands on Syria or Lebanon, but wishes to insure that they are not used as sea or air bases against the British forces.

2. French interests in the Levant are to be protected by the Free French under a Syrian independence guaranteed by Britain.

3. All war material is to be delivered to Britain and the means of communication are to be undamaged.

4, 5, 6. Option is to be granted to officers and men and civil servants to return to France or to join the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, under whom they would retain ranks, salaries and pensions.

7. A grant of amnesty.

8. Syria and Lebanon to join the sterling bloc.

9. The German and Italian representatives to be handed over to the British.

10. All warships to be left in the harbor and the British to be responsible for them.

This source said the terms of the British reply were delayed in delivery because of difficulties of communication.

French Ships Held

ANKARA, Turkey, July 11 (AP)—The Vice-Admiral commanding France's Syrian Fleet and the crews of 11 French warships and armed auxiliaries have been interned after fleeing Beirut, Lebanon, for the Turkish harbor of Alexandretta.

The ships dropped anchor in the harbor yesterday and the night before. British circles here intimated the vessels might be put into Allied service rather than be returned by Turkey to the Vichy Government at the end of the conflict in the Levant States. Under international law the ships normally would be returned to France when hostilities with Britain cease.

Nazi Found Guilty

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Dr. Friedrich Ernst Auhagen of New York was convicted in Federal Court today of charges of failing to register with the State Department as an agent of the German Government and of distributing foreign propaganda in the United States.

Herr Auhagen is a former college professor and lecturer.

The guilty verdict carries with it a possible sentence of two years in jail and a $1,000 fine.

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Eire-Ulster Border to Be Tightened

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, July 11—Tightening of military control along the border between the Irish Republic and the northern counties of Ulster is expected to result from talks this week here between Mr. J. M. Andrews, North Ireland Premier; Sir Dawson Bates, North Ireland Home Secretary, and Mr. Herbert Morrison, British Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security.

Mr. Morrison's visit is a sequel to Sir William Davison's complaint in Commons that enemy spies were crossing the open frontier between Ulster and Eire without hindrance and that information they picked up was being transmitted to Germany via the Nazi Legation in Dublin.

Questions in the House followed searchlight publicity which was swung suddenly onto this topic by official war correspondents here during the mock invasion of Northern Ireland which I have just been witnessing.

In this traditionally paradoxical Ireland the war seems both near at hand and a long way away. Hundreds of bomb-shattered and burned buildings in Belfast are a striking memorial to two Nazi night raids as intensive while they lasted as anything London, Coventry, Southampton or Plymouth ever knew. People speak of them now—so it seems to a visitor—as if they had been regrettable accidents that had slipped somehow out of the main stream of war and had exploded unreasonably in backwater.

Ulster's Good Work

Not that Ulster is really backwater, of course. It is doing valuable work in Great Britain's war effort, making a big contribution of service in fighting and otherwise. But it is easier to forget war here than in Britain—and practically impossible to think of it when one goes out into villages with their long blocks of low, stone dwellings set amid vivid green boglands scarred dark brown where diggers have taken up peat for fuel.

I spent one evening at a spot where in words of a ballad the Mountains of Mourne run down to the sea, walked along sands, talked with holidaymakers far more interested in the sunset than in the day's radio news they had not listened to. The only evidence of the war visible was the former window of an ice-cream parlor in front of which was a number of strollers in khaki.

Paradoxes are apt to be accepted as straight logic here, Irishmen say with a tone of humorous pride in their voices. Ulster and Eire are crucibles wherein conflicting elements bubble in an admixture of strong sentiments that, blended, can yield surprising results both north and south of the border. For instance, Ulstermen delight to protest their devotion to Britain and Britain's cause, yet many of them are so strongly opposed to conscription that the British Government decided not to attempt to bring the six counties into line with England, Scotland and Wales in this matter. "It would have meant civil war if they had," I was told by one Irishman who at the same time spoke with pride of the number of volunteers pouring into Britain's fighting services from both Ulster and Eire.

Volunteers From Eire

It is amazing where journeys end for many southerners who come up across the border on excursions and instead of using the return tickets find their way—which isn't difficult—into recruiting offices and thence into the British Army or RAF. In one country town near the border—described as a hotbed of Irish Republican Army adherents who now object to Premier Eamon de Valera almost as much as they object to the English—a local recruiting sergeant said the influx had increased since the Germans had what in a Nazi apology was described as a possible misadventure with bombs blown by a strong wind onto Dublin.

Down south animosity toward England is an old Irish custom based on a long chapter of historic grievances dating back to Cromwell. This was voiced with particular intensity to an American friend of mine who met a young Free Stater on a ferryboat crossing to England. "The English—sure I hate them," he said. "What do you do for a living?" he was asked in subsequent conversation. "Oh," was his reply, "I am a Hurricane pilot." Identity papers he produced in confirmation proved that this was so.

Belfast itself is a microcosm of Ireland's disunity in religious and political affairs. In the poorer region of Falls Road and the markets walls are chalked or painted with inscriptions such as "Up the Rebels," or "Welcome, Hitler," but along Shankill Road and Saney Lane, which are strongholds of Protestant Orangemen, legends run "No surrender—No Pope Here—Remember 1690—Ulster wants another Cromwell."

Deep Schism

More than just a two-way split of religious and political opinion confuses Irish issues. There are also Nationalist advocates of United Ireland with dominion status and Nationalists whose ambition is a united Ireland totally unconnected with the British Empire, both sharing Mr. de Valera's dream of Irish unity which would cost Ulster its home rule and would turn the Protestant majority into a minority in the whole country. There are supporters of the Irish Republican Army who are prepared to draw guns against Mr. de Valera as well as England or, as their critics say, just to draw guns.

Such divergent partisanships within an area as small as Ulster tend inevitably to shake unanimity in the war effort in the British Empire's behalf, especially among folks prone to be critical of their administrators and public officials anyway. The soil is by no means unsuitable, so many Loyalists told me, for sowing seeds wherefrom Nazi "fifth columnists" spring unquestionably. Hence the questions raised in Commons recently concerning the ease wherewith it seems enemy agents can cross the open boundary and take a look around.

Incipient Danger

Assurances have been given that British authorities are fully aware of the dangerous possibilities existing in this connection and are annulling them as far as possible.

But since Germany has an official establishment in neutral Eire and a small proportion of the population there is avowedly unfriendly to Britain, it is apparent, for example, that recent deployment of British military formations during what were described as the biggest exercises ever carried out in Ulster could have been watched by persons capable of transmitting intelligence to the Nazis.

Viewed from Ulster, diversion of the Nazi war machine toward Russia is seen to offer valuable time for improvement of Britain's defenses in this region. More tanks and more airplanes are plainly needed because an unfortified frontier sets a premium on mobile defense that can be concentrated where needed. Any German agent with papers in order who happened to be watching maneuvers just ended could see for himself that Britain at present could do with reinforcements, both tanks and planes in Northern Ireland.

Apart from more tanks and planes, sea bases are needed next. But even if Eire was disposed to concede bases for use by the British Navy that protects its shores, announcement of such intention could scarcely be expected until another heavy call has been made on war production to afford all major cities and potential sea bases of Eire with effective antiaircraft protection against heavy air attacks any Eiran gesture of aid would invite.

British Hampered

Lack of bases on the Irish coast where they were established in the World War is an enormous handicap to the British in the Battle of the Atlantic, especially in view of the great part now played by aircraft in sea operations. It is not only western approaches that are affected. It was pointed out to me, for example, that if only the Royal Air Force had stations in Southern Ireland sky escorts could be provided for shipping all the way to Gibraltar or as far in that direction as they needed to go before handing over the responsibility to relieving aircraft.

Eire's defenses—or rather lack of them since its army is small, and at present by no means formidably equipped—are also a matter of some anxiety to Ulstermen and to the British, because it is taken for granted that if the Germans invade Ireland as part of land operations against Britain they will use air-borne troops to establish bridgeheads for the benefit of divisions transported by boats—as "invaders" were assumed to have done in exercises I have been witnessing. It was also assumed for this purpose that the enemy was held up in severe fighting down south and had made a surprise landing in the north.

Picture Outlined

Such is the operational picture British military authorities outlined for a big invasion rehearsal north of the border. It was a particularly interesting one for southerners in their present state of military unpreparedness, as neutrals grappling with the problem of increasing their military strength under handicaps greater than they might be in Eire actually in war—or any rate on a footing close to extensive co-operation with Britain. How this situation is viewed by some persons in Northern Ireland is shown by an editorial printed in old style in an Enniskillen newspaper, The Impartial Reporter and Farmers Journal. It said: "It is well these ports should be again controlled by the British Government for the good of Eire which cannot well defend them. Churchill prefers to remain silent on this subject at present. Perhaps more will be heard of it in the future. The waters in question are of no value to Eire and only to the Kingdom in event of war, as at present, for our ships of war to have same anchorage while keeping watch on enemy vessels in the track of navigation.

Economic Troubles

Of far more immediate and personal concern to individual inhabitants of Eire, according to persons with whom I have talked while motoring thousands of miles in the North during maneuvers, are prospects of their being swamped economically by the backwash of war in which they are not engaged. It may be possible to buy right now eggs at two pence each in Tipperary—as many as you like—to get bacon to go with them at a shilling and eightpence per pound and to plaster bread thick with butter. But Minister of Supplies Sean Lamass told the folks of Eire they are faced with likelihood of curtailment and eventual stoppage of industrial production and various commercial activities involving loss of employment to thousands of workers, social difficulties of unmanageable magnitude, deficiency of many essential foodstuffs hitherto from overseas, fuel difficulties which may cause widespread hardship and lead to curtailment of public services. As a sequel to all these troubles there may be grave difficulties relating to public finance and administration.

The industrial slump is responsible for the steady drift toward Britain. Knots of unemployed at street corners are reminiscent of Lancashire scenes ten years ago, people say. I heard of young men being still at school after reaching 21 years of age because there is no place for them in the labor market.

So urgent has the fuel situation become I was told that soldiers have been called upon by the Eire Government to cut peat in bogs—work that has to be done in the next few months since it is impossible to do in the wet weather. Before the war only peasants burned turf in their homes but from now on its use is becoming general in cities and towns. The aim is to break all records for peat production by digging four million tons of it—declared to be equivalent in fuel value to half that number of tons of coal for which the standard price in Eire is now three pounds fourteen shillings a ton against three pounds three shillings in England.

Eire Ready to Fight Any and All Invaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The people of Eire are united in their desire for peace, but if either British or Germans attempt to take one foot of Eire's soil De Valera's army of 260,000 will fight to the last man to repel them, according to a signed statement by Gen. Frank Aiken, Premier Eamon De Valera's right-hand man, published in The American Magazine.

The strategic importance of Irish ports in the battle of the North Atlantic has been greatly exaggerated, he said. For nearly a year the southern route around Ireland has been practically unusable for shipping because of its proximity to German bases and airports in France.

"Therefore, all shipping goes around northern Ireland and this shipping is protected as well as can be by the ample existing British bases and airports in the six occupied counties in northern Ireland," he added.

War or No—'The Paper Must Come Out'

Wide World

News for China From the Underground

The printing plant of one of China's newspapers is housed in this underground bomb-proof dugout. The war Capital of the Chinese has been bombed many times by the Japanese, but the news comes out just the same and with hardly an interruption. Photo passed by Chinese censor.

China Keeping Close Watch on Press

By Hugh Deane
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The censor's chop is working overtime in China.

The result is that the Chinese press, under a tightening control, is as dependent upon the stamp of Government approval as are many newspapers in Europe today.

In November a new censorship regulation went into effect, which required that every newspaper item, article, short story, novel or poem receive a chop of approval before publication. At the same time gendarmes began to confiscate books and magazines in bookshops approved in a more lenient era. In December a pamphlet in English about the Communist New Fourth Army, written by the International News correspondent Jack Belden, was suddenly removed from sale—a forewarning of the Kuomintang's suppression of the New Fourth a month later.

Newspapers published in areas controlled by the Kuomintang print almost identical news, for the only news available is that released by the semi-official Central News Agency, a Kuomintang organ. Central News has a monopoly on domestic news, and it also virtually controls the news from abroad obtainable by Chinese papers. Through an arrangement with the United Press, International News Service and other agencies, it translates and distributes foreign news, and therefore has the power of selection and deletion.

Few Minor Agencies

A few minor news agencies also exist, such as Kuomin and International News Agency, which supply feature articles and fillers. The flight to Hong Kong of Chang Chiang, head of International News Agency, has made their position more insecure than ever. Chang Chiang, one of China's well-known journalists, a former correspondent of the Ta Kung Pao, was accused of plotting an insurrection in Kweilin shortly after the New Fourth incident. He made a dramatic escape to Hong Kong.

'Inside the War'

War has brought numerous complications to the Chinese scene—stresses and strains which are vital to an understanding of the political situation in the "Middle Kingdom."

At Chungking, Capital of Free China in the remote Province of Szechwan, Hugh Deane has watched these developments for the past year and a half. Returning to the United States, he writes a series of which the accompanying article is the seventh.

The organs of censorship are decentralized and the demarcation of authority is inexact, which makes the execution of censorship cumbersome and variable. Newspapers in Chungking send their copy to the Chungking Censorship Bureau, which has a Director, a Vice-Director and 10 or 12 censors. In case of any difficulty, the copy is referred to the Newspaper Censorship Bureau, an organ of the Military Affairs Commission. This higher bureau is headed by Gen. Shang Chen, assisted by Li Tsung-siang.

The severity of the censorship is attested by the number of parenthetical phrases in the papers denoting omissions. Formerly censored passages were indicated by a series of dots, but this method was later abandoned as too conspicuous. In the case of the Sin Hwa Jih Pao, the Communist daily, an average of four out of five articles are entirely suppressed. Of course, this paper is affected more than any other.

Books and magazines are censored by the Central Censorship Commission for Books and Magazines, reorganized on Nov. 1, 1940. It is composed of 8 or 10 members from different organizations: the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, Chungking Kuomintang Headquarters, San Min Chu I Youth Corps and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Chairman is Pang Kung-tsan.

News dispatches sent out of China by the small group of foreign correspondents in Chungking are censored by still another organ, the International Section of the Central Publicity Board, a party and not a governmental organ. Veteran correspondents say that censorship is much stricter than ever before. Little but news from official sources is approved. The full force of the censorship was felt at the time of the Kuomintang suppression of the New Fourth Army, when correspondents wished to send out versions of the clash other than the official one.

Totalitarian Inconveniences

Last fall the mails began to be searched rigorously for the first time. One correspondent has even been shown a neat file of articles of his which failed to get through.

During recent months correspondents have been beset with inconveniences common in totalitarian countries. They are frequently followed by special service men. Gendarmes guarding the Press Hostel, where the correspondents live, note down comings and goings. Rooms are searched, papers occasionally confiscated. One correspondent once found part of the contents of his wastebasket on the desk of an official of the Central Publicity Board.

Censorship is not the only problem of the Chinese press. Even if their contents have been approved by the censors, newspapers and magazines not regarded with favor by the authorities have a way of getting lost in the mails. The Communist daily for years has been available only to urban subscribers. The National Salvationist magazine Mass Resistance, now suppressed, tried registering copies sent by mail, only to have them lost.

An increasing number of leftist inclined editors and newspapermen have been arrested in the past six months or have had to flee.

In addition to Chang Chiang, Chou Tao-feng, one of China's popular writers, who served a year in prison before the war for advocating resistance to Japan, fled to Hong Kong early in March, resigning from the People's Political Council. He was editor of Mass Resistance. In January six newspapermen were reported arrested in Chengtu. A number in Chungking were threatened with arrest. Actually arrested were Chen Taikung, editor of Wartime Youth, which was suppressed, and Yu Wen-tsai, an editor of China and the U. S. S. R., a Koumintang publication.

Oversupply of Papers

Despite the lack of freedom of the press, China has an oversupply of newspapers. Most of them, however, are what are called "Mosquito Papers"—a single tabloid sheet in size. They print mostly scandal, gossip and humor.

Each of the serious papers is attached to one or another of the various factions within the Kuomintang. Because of the keenness of competition few are self-supporting, but each faction feels that it must have an editorial voice and is willing to accord the necessary subsidies. Chungking has 10 daily papers, of which six are important, with a total circulation of about 130,000. Circulation is small because of the high percentage of illiteracy and because of the practice of posting papers on the walls.

The Ta Kung Pao, generally considered the most influential paper, is controlled by the Cheng Hsueh Hsi or Political Scholars Group. Besides an edition of 25,000 in Chungking, it has separate editions in Kweilin and Hong Kong. The official Kuomintang paper is the Chung Yang Jih Pao (Central Daily News), controlled by the C. C. clique. It has a circulation of 20,000. The Sao Tang Pao (The Broom, referring to pre-war attempt to sweep out the Communists) is the organ of the militarist Huangp'u (Whampao) faction. It has a circulation of 15,000 in Chungking and a separate edition in north China. The Shih Shih Hsin Pao (China Times), financed by H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, has a circulation of under 20,000. The one English language paper, the Hankow Herald, is subsidized by the Government. Other small papers represent local commercial and financial groups.

The circulation of the Communist Sin Hwa Jih Pao has been cut from 20,000 to 10,000 by recent restrictions, and the size of the paper reduced to a single sheet. In February the paper was attacked by local Kuomintang organizations for not printing Chiang Kai-shek's speech about the New Fourth Incident. Newsboys were arrested, papers confiscated, subscribers and advertisers threatened. Papers pasted on the walls were torn off by gendarmes. After about a month the campaign was relaxed, and the paper is still limping off the presses.

Japan's 400-Mile Ditches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Opponents of the American WPA in years gone by who cried "boondoggling" both long and loud would be hard-pressed to find words to describe a recent Japanese undertaking in North China which has just come to light in a report from Peiping to the local "North China Daily News."

This enterprise, compared by the Japanese and puppet press to the building of the Great Wall of China 2,000 years ago, is nothing more nor less than the construction of two ditches 400 miles long paralleling the Kin-Han Railway line from Peiping to Sinsiang in northern Honan. The ditches, 12 feet wide and 12 feet deep, run one on each side of the railroad track and are claimed to prevent Chinese guerilla attacks on the line. At the same time they are designed to provide a means of blockading the guerillas in the hills to the east of the railroad and simultaneously cutting off those guerillas in the west from their main detachments.

The work is said to have been finished after three months, due to the forced labor of villagers along the right of way. The Japanese press is lyrical in praise of the achievement and compares it favorably with the construction of the Great Wall or the Grand Canal, two of China's engineering exhibits for the world.

According to the Japanese version the ditches are about 100 yards from the railroad and crossings are at very infrequent intervals. The crossings are said to be heavily guarded and the Japanese assert it is impossible for guerillas to cross the tracks any longer.

Reports reaching Peiping, however, from Chinese sources give a different picture. According to this side of the picture the villagers are herded into gangs during the day to dig the ditches under Japanese directions. But at night, when the villagers return to their homes, they are routed out by the Chinese guerillas who force them to fill in the excavations they made a few hours earlier.

As a result the trenches are nowhere near completion. Furthermore the crossings which have been provided are said to serve as main roads for the guerillas, since the Japanese retire to well-guarded blockhouses along the line at night and their Chinese puppets follow them a few minutes later, going to the nearest walled town or village.

The guerillas also take Oriental delight in using the ditches as cover during attacks on the trains. They hide in the embankments and shoot at the trains passing a scant 100 yards away. The railroad personnel complains that its worries have increased considerably since the project was undertaken.

Two-Time Charlie Disgraces Army

RIVERSIDE, Calif., July 11 (AP)—Charlie McCarthy stuck his pinehead into a vise formed by the United States Army Air Corps and the United States Marines and now the big squeeze is on.

If Charlie isn't splintered, he's tougher than any oak.

Col. Benjamin G. Weir, commandant of March Field, today ordered his saucy wooden soldier to report to this air base within 30 days for disciplinary action.

"We have every reason to suspect Sergeant McCarthy of double dealing and horse trading in accepting a Marine uniform and rank from Maj. Gen. William P. Upshur at the San Diego Marine Base June 29," Colonel Weir said.

Charlie and his mouthpiece, Edgar Bergen, have been entertaining soldiers in California camps. Charlie, as you'd suspect, finagled himself a commission as master sergeant from Colonel Weir. The Marines gave him a sergeant major's chevrons.

"A soldier cannot salute two generals," Colonel Weir said.

He hinted—and strongly—that Charlie's headed for the guardhouse if convicted.

Halifax Going Home For War Situation Talk

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, hopes to return to London for a short visit some time in August.

The Ambassador told newspapermen his purpose would be to discuss the international situation with his foreign office.

Answering questions, he said that his plans were to return to the United States after perhaps three weeks in London.

Bright Moon Blots Out The Black-out in Manila

MANILA, July 11 (AP)—A bright tropical moon last night upset plans for a complete black-out of this city and suburbs, the first practice of this kind the area has experienced.

United States Army planes roared over the city during the half hour's practice. Reports indicated the black-out order had been obeyed generally but the moonlight reflected brightly from many white buildings, despite a slight haze. Army air observers reported it enabled them to pick out objectives in the Manila Bay area.

Ulster Nationalist Arrested Under Defense of Realm

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, July 11 (AP)—Cahir Healy, Nationalist Member of the Northern Ireland Parliament for South Fermanagh, who was interned from 1922 to 1924 because of his nationalist sympathies, was arrested at his home in Enniskillen by Belfast detectives today under Defense of the Realm regulations.

Mr. Healy, who is 63, was a member of the Imperial Parliament from 1931 to 1935.

World's Seamen Without Ships Stir Welfare Groups to Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, July 11 — Consideration of the needs of the men of the Merchant Navy is being taken under serious scrutiny here because of the ever-growing problem now arising in ports throughout the world—seamen without ships.

Montreal is particularly interested in the question, which is becoming a major one, and one which will have to be studied internationally because every great port in the world is similarly affected. Therefore it is expected that arising out of the observations now being made, a great international organization will emerge to look after seamen's welfare.

The welfare of seamen while in port was one of the earliest subjects to engage the attention of the International Labor Organization, the head office of which is now located in Montreal. Discussion of it began at the second session of the International Labor Conference in 1920, and continued at various sessions of the Joint Maritime Committee of the Organization and of the Conference in 1925, 1926, 1927, and 1929.

These discussions within the Organization stimulated, and were in turn supplemented by, those of other bodies, national and international, and led to the setting up of the Permanent Committee on Seamen's Welfare of the League of the Red Cross Societies and to the convening of three Voluntary International Conferences on the Health and Welfare of Merchant Seamen.

Some Improvements Made

The twenty-first session of the International Labor Conference, held at Geneva in 1936, adopted, along with a series of other international regulations concerning seafaring employment, the Seamen's Welfare in Ports Recommendation.

The discussions of the subject and the adoption of a defined program of action in the recommendation have undoubtedly resulted, in a number of countries, in substantial improvements in the conditions in which seamen have to spend their time while ashore.

Other measures of social progress not directly designed for the benefit of seamen, such as the clearance of slum areas in the neighborhood of docks, have also contributed.

According to the International Labor Office, much still remained to be done when the outbreak of war gave a renewed urgency to the problem. A number of Governments have realized the necessity for greater activity in regard to seamen's welfare, including the British Government and the Governments of other maritime countries in exile in Great Britain.

Example of Co-operation

Recently, Montreal was visited by two representatives of British seamen and owners, Charles Jarman of the National Union of Seamen, and Richard Snedden of the Shipping Federation, who are both members of the recently established Seamen's Welfare Board. They explained the scheme of welfare organization now working in Great Britain.

The scheme is of special interest because it affords an excellent example of co-operation between the State organizations of employers and workers and voluntary societies, and because it has been directly inspired by the recommendation of the International Labor Conference and is conceived as forming part of a still wider system of international collaboration to promote the welfare of seamen.

Arthur Randles, prominent shipping executive who was recently appointed to an Ottawa post as Director of Merchant Seamen in the new Manning Pool, is studying the situation carefully, and has expressed his willingness to co-operate with civilian organizations working for seamen's welfare.

Under his sponsorship, it is expected that the efforts of all badies working to this end can be coordinated to cover the whole field and avoid overlapping.

In expressing his opinion, Mr. Randles stated that a committee was being formed for this purpose, and he would assist in the setting up of this committee which would hear from all bodies of individuals interested.

Japan Seen Staying Neutral With an Eye on Indo-China

SHANGHAI, July 11 (AP)—The Japanese Government has decided to stay clear of the German-Russian war for the present but may make a move against French Indo-China in the near future, reliable persons arriving from Tokyo reported today.

These sources said the Japanese have been influenced in their policy by estimates that Russia still has 32 divisions on her Asiatic front, 12 of them mechanized, and despite the Russian-Japanese neutrality pact has moved but three divisions west.

Fourteen of these divisions were said to be concentrated at Vladivostok, seven in Outer Mongolia and the remainder near the Manchukuo frontier.

Despite the intensity of the war in Eastern Europe, it was reported that Russia still has a sizable air force within easy range of Japan's vulnerable centers of population.

The Japanese are reported to have but 220,000 men in 12 divisions in Manchukuo, only two of them mechanized.

MOSCOW, July 11 (AP)—Thirteen members of the Japanese colony, including 12 members of the Embassy staff, left Moscow by train today en route to Tokyo.

It was the third such group to leave Moscow since the start of the Russian-German war.

Joint Burma Defense?

TOKYO, July 11 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, said today under a Nanking date line, that the Chinese Central Government at Chungking had sent 60,000 troops to Burma and Malay under an agreement with Britain and the United States for joint defense of the peninsula.

Another Domei report from Bangkok said 35,000 Chungking troops already had arrived at Burma and Malay and declared this was a move to draw Japanese troops southward.

The newspaper Asahi, in a dispatch from Hanoi, French Indo-China, said anti-Japanese feeling still persists among certain French officials of that partly-occupied colony.

The paper said this sentiment was due to a desire to assist the United States and Britain in keeping the status quo in the Far East.

Tension in Tokyo

TOKYO, July 11 (AP)—The newspaper, Japan Times and Advertiser, coltrolled by the Japanese Foreign Office, observed editorially today that a demand was arising for an extraordinary session of the Diet in order for Japan to be fully prepared to cope with the current international situation.

The paper commented amid increasing tension in the Far East resulting from the Russian-German hostilities.

It is likely, the paper added, that a special session would be called late in August with the essential purpose of enlisting the support of the entire nation for a militant East Asia stand.

One favorable moderating factor in the tension was the departure as scheduled of the steamship Tatuta Maru, fully loaded, for Honolulu.

Koh Ishii, Japanese spokesman, told newsmen, however, that the recall of many Japanese freighters from distant ports still stands. Reliable shippers report inability to book space outward bound from Yokohama to the United States and South America.

Thousandth Tank Sets Up Records

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 11 (AP)—Charles J. Hardy, President of the American Car & Foundry Company, announced yesterday the firm was delivering its 1,000th tank to the Federal Government, and called the delivery "a new record for the company and the whole industry."

Mr. Hardy told the annual stockholders' meeting that production of the ironclads, each weighing 12½ tons and mounting a 37-millimeter and machine guns, was begun in April, 1940.

He said the firm had "the largest volume of business on hand in the history of the company, and it is getting bigger." New business for June totaled $36,950,000, he added.

French to Celebrate Bastile Day July 14

PARIS, German Occupied France, via Berlin, July 9. Delayed. (AP)—"Bastile Day," the celebration of the birth of the former French Republic, will remain a legal holiday this July 14, but German occupation authorities have cancelled plans for a French parade.

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High Value of Democracy Told to Business Clubs

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 11—"Our stake in democracy is our stake in life," declared Miss Mary Craig McGeachy, special representative of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, last night at the biennial dinner of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs here.

Miss McGeachy's message was received by the 1,500 delegates as timely encouragement for their year's program to "strengthen democracy for defense."

The convention prepared to adjourn today after election of officers for the two-year terms, headed by Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, "America's No. 1 Professional Woman," a Dallas, Texas, surgeon, was unanimously drafted for a second term as President.

Tells Britain's Experiences

Miss McGeachy distinguished between the nature of British wartime limitations and those under Adolf Hitler; she described Britain's experiences, hoping to help the United States solve its problem of how to conduct itself efficiently and democratically during the deepening emergency.

"All the limitations, and they are very real, which surround life in Britain today have been erected upon the principle of consultation and consent—the essential principle of a democratic structure," she said.

"There is no section of our people that has not been called upon to make some sacrifice in this painful adjustment. People who live on inherited incomes now contribute anything up to 45 per cent of these incomes to national defense. Under our excess profits tax no employer will make one penny more profit out of the war than he did in a normal year before the war. Labor has accepted limitations of its standards for the war period."

Another speaker at the formal banquet in the Shrine Auditorium, Dr. Margaret Mead, Assistant Curator of Anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, pointed out that "we go back tomorrow into our own communities, with a program of thought and action geared to defense. We will find people apathetic, bored, unbelieving in the challenge that is upon us. It will be our job to awaken them, to galvanize them to the importance of action, now," she declared.

"It is our task as business and professional women, in 1,700 towns and cities, to keep democracy green at the roots," Dr. Mead said.

Miss Graciela Mandujano, Assistant Director of the Institute of Rural Information of Chile, told the stake Latin-American women have in democracy. Because of their struggles for recognition in business and professions, they have allied themselves, she said, with those groups which "demand better social conditions for our own people. Some of them have even sought help in the new ideals of government offered by Russia and Germany.

"Strong capitalism, not always beneficial to the very young nations," she averred, "has come to be considered as the root of all evils; and democracies based on a capitalistic system have been naturally feared and resented as the barrier to social reform.

"That is the reason," Miss Mandujano said, "that it is imperative for the national policy of social improvement of this great democracy of the United States to have the strongest support from all the people of this great Nation and to have this policy extend to the international field and so bring about a new faith in democratic ideals."

Mary Craig McGeachy

(Top) Public Relations Representative in United States of Ministry of Economic Warfare, British Embassy, who spoke at the biennial dinner of the National Federation of Business and Professional Clubs, and

Graciela Mandujano

(Below) Chilean professional woman, Assistant Director of the Institute of Rural Information of Chile, who also spoke at the dinner.

Ecuador Joins Peru in Asking U. S. Mediation

MIAMI, Fla., July 11 (AP)—Diplomatic representatives of Peru and Ecuador arrived here on the same plane last night en route to Washington, presumably to discuss with the State Department a possible mediation of their border dispute.

Both Carlos Concha of Peru and Homero Viteri Lafronte of Ecuador declined to talk of the quarrel, which flared again recently.

"All I can say is that I am going to Washington on a diplomatic mission and I am hoping and hoping and hoping," said Señor Concha, former Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Viteri Lafronte also avoided answering questions about his business in Washington.

"On a diplomatic mission," he said, "it is possible to do many things." He displayed a card listing him as a "Minister extraordinary."

Both said they hoped to see Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Undersecrtary Sumner Welles and other officials in Washington.

Viteri Lafronte said he had known Señor Concha for 12 years but it was mere coincidence that they were on the same plane. They boarded the Pan American stratoclipper at a Balboa connection.

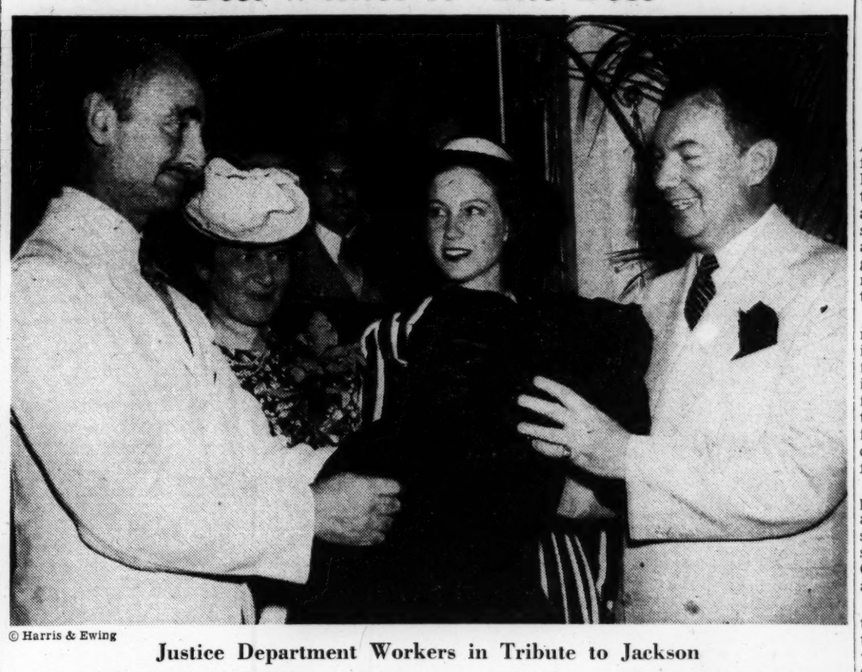
Both booked passage, however, on the same Eastern Airliner due in Washington about 6:30 a. m. (EST).

Asked whether he believed Japanese or Nazi agents helped precipitate the dispute, Señor Lafronte said:

"I think it is nonsense to say any outside influence is responsible. There have been boundary disputes between our countries for years, but they have never amounted to a great deal."

Señor Concha said the spirit and feeling of the Peruvian Government was entirely favorable to the point of view and policies of President Roosevelt.

Best Wishes to 'The Boss'



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Justice Department Workers in Tribute to Jackson

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, newly appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, receives his black robe from Solicitor General Francis Biddle, acting in behalf of the 1,500 employees of the Department of Justice, who selected this method of extending best wishes to their former "boss." Left to right: Solicitor General Biddle; Mrs. Jackson, her daughter, Mary, and the new Associate Justice.

Chile Looks to U. S. for $40,000,000 Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A United States loan of $40,000,000 is anticipated here to bring Chilean military preparedness to a level consistent with national and continental security. This amount is freely mentioned in Chile, but the application for arms credit has been filed in Washington and the amount has not been officially disclosed.

The loan will represent a transfer of arms and not of cash. It is recognized that, with the United States vitally interested in South American defenses for its own security, there will be good arms value for whatever loan charges made and generous discounts and facilities conceded in the goodwill column.

Chile intended to buy arms in any case. Economically, therefore, it will obtain some exchange relief by an American loan in kind. The United States is the only market and, as Chileans appreciate, could drive a hard bargain at this time of competition for planes and tanks and guns. Yet this country has received assurances in line with Pan American priority after first covering the urgent requirements of Britain and the fighting democracies.

This North American attitude has gratified leaders of the Government and armed services and explains Chilean readiness rationally to discuss their rearmament from a continental as well as a national viewpoint. Direct military co-operation between the two countries is already well established in the three defense branches through personnel interchange.

As an example of what is being done throughout the Americas, this Chile-American co-operation in training is worth detailing. The interchange of army officers is most notable, as Chile, in this branch of defense, has relied in the past on German connections. American influence is expected to develop from now on, as the two systems and languages become mutually known.

Four American Army officers are now in Chile. These are a captain and lieutenant of infantry, an artillery lieutenant and a cavalry lieutenant. They will study at the corresponding Chilean army centers and co-ordinate their training through the military offices in the embassy.

Several groups of Chilean cadets and officers are already in the United States, either studying or actively training with North American defense units. Interest in American aviation is prominent. An additional five army and two air officers will soon arrive in reply to an invitation extended to the Chilean Minister of Defense last week through Colonel Ralph H. Wooten, the military attache in Santiago.

The Chilean Air Force today is almost entirely North American in outlook. Technical development is so fast that, with European markets closed, northern patterns must be followed. There is an American mission to train and advise on the spot, while Chile maintains a small mission in Washington to study developments there and advise on purchases. This is apart from cadets and officers in training.

Air equipment will bulk largely in purchases from the United States when the loan application has been examined and passed. By December next, according to Chilean authorities, the army air force will have been supplied with at least 200 modern craft, of all categories.

The British have invariably been identified with the Chilean navy, but developments of North American connections, also, must now be promoted. Naval co-operation is more essential in other spheres of defense because of Chile's long littoral, the importance of Magellan Straits in the planning of all-American security and the necessity of improved base facilities in the southern Pacific.

From a geographical viewpoint, it is conceded that the immediate naval problems of Western Hemisphere defense lie Atlanticward. In terms of economic strategy, however, Chilean copper and nitrate and Bolivian tin are more important to the United States than the agricultural produce of the trans-Andean countries. The protection of the route of these minerals is largely a Chile-American naval problem.

Chile has transferred its naval mission from London to Washington. A group of its naval officers are studying coastal defense with American coastal artillery on the North Atlantic seaboard. But more and closer connections between the two navies are advocated and expected soon by both countries.

Plan for Righteous Peace Faces Christian Endeavor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10—Dr. Daniel A. Poling, President of the International Christian Endeavor Society, today had placed before the organization's 2,000,000 members in the United States and Canada a seven-point program for action, dedicated to "peace in our time" and calling for vigorous American initiative in establishing "a righteous harmony across the face of the earth."

This peace, Dr. Poling declared in his presidential address to 6,000 delegates here last night, could not be reached through appeasement or assent to a dictator's ultimatum. First, the dictator's "evil might" must be broken, he declared.

Basically, the peace must then depend on American support of a world agency for administration of world affairs, and similar support of an international police force to enforce the world agency's edicts, he held.

Urges War on Liquor

Simultaneously, Dr. Poling asked the Christian Endeavor membership to rededicate itself to the solution of the liquor problem. Declaring that "alcohol has less than nothing to contribute to the national defense," he urged delegates to fight against advertising over the radio of liquor and cigarettes.

Declaring that Christian Endeavor's formula for "peace in our time" at harmony with "union now," Dr. Poling listed the following as its seven points:

1. America's support of a world agency for the administration of world affairs. This without interference with purely internal affairs.
2. America's support of police power for such an administration of world affairs.
3. America's support of open economic frontiers, with free access to raw materials and natural resources, and with reciprocal trade agreements.
4. America's support of collective responsibility for the administration of all colonies and mandates.
5. America's support of the principle that higher levels of life and democratic institutions eventually cannot be maintained anywhere unless with their blessings they are made available everywhere.
6. America's support of a coalition peace commission representing all political faiths, named by the President, and working with him to draw up and present this Nation's "sacrificial program for peace."
7. America's cancellation of war debts.

"Neither black, nor white, nor German, nor Italian, nor English, nor American, shall be excluded in that new era which under God shall be the era of the soul . . .," Dr. Poling said. "Let this new world order begin in America and in our own hearts."

Dr. Poling gave special emphasis to "The rapidly growing evil of unrestricted cigarette sale and use," terming it a serious social menace and urging the convention to join with all other agencies which have as common goal the elimination from advertising channels, and particularly from presentation to the whole family, on the screen and by radio, of beverage alcohol and the cigarette.

Regrets Relapse of Liquor

Recalling that Christian Endeavor on its thirtieth anniversary had set as its goal "a saloonless Nation by 1920" and then had gone on to win that goal, he added:

"We who gather here for the sixtieth anniversary of Christian Endeavor have witnessed America's great withdrawal. For every saloon of 1911 there are now at least three similar, or worse, places of liquor sale."

The Rev. Philip Lee, of Shanghai, Secretary of the China Broadcasting Association, declared that the Sino-Japanese War had brightened the future of Christianity in the Far East.

"More than one-half of the leaders in all walks of China today are Christians, and the young people are anxious to learn about Christianity," he said.

Peace Groups Picket N. Y. Post

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Pickets representing a number of peace and non-intervention organizations paraded in front of the building of the New York Post yesterday immediately after the paper's first edition appeared with a front page editorial calling upon the United States to declare war immediately on Germany.

The pickets, who numbered about 50, said they included members of the America First Committee, the Keep America Out of War Congress, the Quaker Friends, the Women's International League, the Fellowship Reconciliation, the Presbyterian Labor Temple and the Bronx Peace Team.

The editorial in the Post (Ind.) was displayed across the eight columns of the front page and down its left side two columns wide. It said:

"This war is our war. The Nazi regime is our enemy. The American people have been made familiar with the undisputed evidence of Nazi hostility and complete irreconcilability to our traditions, faith and way of living. . . . Isolation, we see now, is deadly, and Hitler is isolating us deliberately . . . we should declare war.

". . . We shall fight to preserve our life and liberty as Americans. . . . We shall fight because we must, and no stress or sacrifice can be too severe; the issue is life itself.

"For this high and righteous cause the New York Post today asks President Roosevelt to give his unhesitating leadership. . . . Let the United States without delay declare war on Nazi Germany."

Mexico Commissioning Expropriated Ships

MEXICO, D. F., July 11 (AP)—The Official Gazette published details yesterday of a contract with the Government-controlled Navigation Company under which the Navy Ministry will deliver the former German liner Orinoco and three expropriated freighters to the company.

The contract said the Mexican Navigation Company would operate the ships between Mexico, Canada, the United States and South America. The ships are now being commissioned.

The Orinoco was seized by the Mexican Government with several other Axis ships April 1 at Tampico, where the vessel sought refuge at the start of the war. The ship has been re-named the Puebla.

Nazi Consuls Going To Japan

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The State Department has granted permission to Johannes Borchers, German Consul General in New York City, and Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul General at San Francisco, to proceed across the Pacific to Japan.

All other German consular officials, employees, and employees of official Nazi organizations are to sail from New York July 15 for Lisbon, en route to Germany, aboard the West Point, formerly the liner America.

Herr Borchers and Herr Wiedemann were granetd permission to go to Japan, it was learned authoritatively last night, in exchange for the German Government's permission for several American consular officers, also ordered to leave Germany and German-occupied areas, to proceed to Turkey.

Herr Borchers is reported to have been named German Consul General at Shanghai but there was no word concerning Herr Wiedemann's assignment.

Herr Borchers and his wife arrived at San Francisco by plane yesterday and were met by Herr Wiedemann who will sail with them aboard the Japanese liner Yawata Maru Sunday.

Spanish Aid Group Indorses Aid to Soviet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—Endorsement of the pledges by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain for aid to the Soviet Union and a call for concrete action to ward off another "tragic mistake" such as was made in Spain, was voiced by Dr. Edward K. Barsky, National Chairman of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, yesterday.

Dr. Barsky, speaking for the executive board of the committee, declared that a military defeat of fascism would mean the rebirth of a free Spain and the solution of the "grave problems" of the Spanish evacuees and men of the International Brigades and their families. The committee voiced confidence that Great Britain and the Soviet, with the aid of the United States, can defeat the Nazis.

Roosevelt Hails Argentina In Message Citing Danger

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared last night that war and aggression in other continents constituted "active danger" to the liberty and independence of the 21 American republics and threatened "the Christian civilization which they cherish as a precious heritage."

In a message radiocast to Argentina commemorating that nation's Declaration of Independence in 1816, the President hailed what he termed the American nations' "unwavering devotion to the principle of liberty . . . for which their forefathers so valiantly fought."

The message said:

"I am particularly glad to have the opportunity to send the greetings of the people and Government of the United States of America to the people and Government of the Republic of Argentina on this day commemorating the declaration of Argentine independence in 1816 which consolidated the ardent and persistent efforts of the people of that great country to win liberty for themselves and their children.

Close Relationship

"This day, following within a few days as it does the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America, emphasizes the close relationship between the ideals and aspirations of the peoples of our two republics.

"The spiritual affinity between Argentina and the United States, to which the Acting President of the Argentine Nation, Dr. Ramon Castillo, alluded in his generous expressions only a few days ago thus far taken place in the national on the Fourth of July has grown ever stronger during the century and more since the seeds of that affinity were sown.

"The Government of the United States is proud to participate actively in the celebration of this anniversary through the representation from its armed forces which the Argentine Government cordially invited to Buenos Aires for the occasion."

[The reference was to the aerial visit of Gen. Frank M. Andrews, Chief of the United States Air Force in the Caribbean, and other American officers who recently arrived in Buenos Aires.]

Devotion to Principle

"This pride," the President continued, "is more than justified in the commemoration of unwavering devotion to the principle of liberty and in the recognition of the firm determination of the free people of this hemisphere to maintain that principle for which their forefathers so valiantly fought.

"During these critical times, when the American republics are confronted with the active danger presented by the challenge abroad to the Christian civilization which they cherish as a precious heritage, it is especially heartening to participate in an eloquent expression of the unity of ideals which firmly binds the chain of free republics of this hemisphere.

"In paying tribute to the memories of those brave patriots who brought the Argentine Republic into existence and to their successors who built upon this achievement to make the great nation that is Argentina today, we may take courage and inspiration and the strength of conviction to preserve the liberty for which they were prepared to give the last full measure of devotion."

Recruiting at Fort Dix Sets Military Precedent

FORT DIX, N. J., July 11 (AP)—The Army will open a recruiting station Monday morning in Fort Dix—of all places.

The purpose of the first such station ever opened within a military reservation is to recruit soldiers from among the already-inducted men into the Regular Army Air Corps or for three-year hitches in the Regular Army.

Educators Told to Prepare For Postwar Reconstruction

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 11—As this eighth international conference of the New Education Fellowship swings around to its last two days here, two related ideas are emphasized increasingly by speakers from various countries addressing major meetings, and by groups assembled over meals, meeting at street corners or at the daily international teas.

One is that to be ready to take right steps and to avoid false ones in the reconstruction days that will follow this war constructive thinking and planning must be going forward even now. The other is that education must be made a fundamental agency in postwar reconstruction and must prepare now for this essential function.

In their various ways these two points were treated yesterday by all speakers in both general sessions, although they represented such different national sources as Great Britain, Mexico, Canada, and Bolivia.

Filtering through the convention, too, are ideas emanating from the special group of educators which first came together at the Cranbrook School last week and during the conference have been meeting early and late to formulate a program of action on "Education in Europe After Peace Comes," which program will be presented to the conference Saturday by its Chairman, Reinhold Schairer, Director of Research for the U. S. Committee on Education Reconstruction.

"Preparations Now Vital"

Granting that we cannot foresee with complete accuracy the form of the problems to be met after the war, Redvers Opie of the British Embassy, speaking at one of the general sessions, declared that "we cannot begin too soon that educative process of discussing the problems that are likely to arise and our best line of attack." Each nation, he suggests, must be prepared with "carefully thought out schemes," to ward off the threat of unemployment, "schemes suitable to its domestic circumstances" which it will modify in the interests of the collective security of the whole group of nations.

"We are all postwar conscious, economic depression conscious, as we were not during the last war. Let us keep this determination and this consciousness alive as the best guarantee of success in dealing with the problems with which we shall assuredly be confronted," he urged.

The tasks of economic reconstruction will not be performed alone by governmental bodies, Mr. Opie said. A major part must be played by "non-governmental bodies acting in free association with kindred groups in other countries, to keep alive the determination to solve the economic problem of utilizing to the full the national resources in peace as they have been utilized in war." Co-operation and discussion by these groups, should be going on now, he said, adding, "This is part of an educative process which must long continue if the requisite forces are to be marshalled to meet the problems of the future."

He urged a realistic approach with its first step "sweeping away illusions" formed by the propagandist who would discredit the "past achievement and future promise of democracy."

Chief among these illusions, he listed the "German New Order," and described it as consisting of two things: (1) The projection into the outside world of those same methods of oppression which have been used to forge the New Germany; and (2) a scheme for harnessing other nations in a system for economic aggrandizement of Germany—and he cited several examples to illustrate both points. He then went on to contrast with these the record of the democracies in meeting domestic and international problems. "They need not fear to see their record . . . compared with Germany's," he said.

Patient Work Necessary

But it is not enough to explode the "German New Order," education must step in and prove itself a practical means of meeting the coming problems, and men and women must face the fact now that "patient work will be necessary in the transition or reconstruction period after the war," he declared.

Bolivia's Minister of Education, Gustavo Adolfo Otero, approaching the problem from the angle of education for inter-American relations, called for plans that will produce an "intellectual unity of all American countries," forming what he described as "Pan-Americanism basically attained through an equality of the American people within a democracy of nations" so organized as to provide "the actual practice of liberty."

Dr Luis Sanchez Ponton, Secretary of Public Euducation in Mexico, was largely concerned in his speech with describing and interpreting education in Mexico as it meets Mexico's social problems, urban and rural, and seeks to develop the individual for his place in "a world in full transformation." At the same time, however, he emphasized that in seeking solutions to problems which must even now be faced in building a new world, there is no place where they may be considered with greater serenity and selflessness than in the schools and universities.

In proof of the schools' ability to play a practical role in any reconstruction program, Dr Ponton described the present work of the schools of Mexico. The teachers, he said, have specific instructions from the Government to train the masses of children in the basic processes of democratic procedure and to make clear the difference between the democratic and the totalitarian way; they are developing through subject matter a concept of defense "of their sovereignty and integrity," furthering the exchange of correspondence and of teachers and pupils with other democratic countries, and entering soon upon a program of compulsory military training in all schools.

Canada and Democracy

Describing Canada as "a nation of tolerances and compromises," B. K. Sandwell, editor of the Toronto Saturday Night, sketched the two racial elements living side by side in his country in mutual respect, and showed by several examples how these two quite different peoples through understanding and generous adjustment have been able to keep together, and how essential to Canada a democratic-controlled world is.

"In the kind of world envisaged by the totalitarians such a country is not a nation at all," he said, and added if it were not for the British Navy "We may assume that it (Canada) would long since have been reduced to vassalage and probably broken up." In the kind of world envisaged by the democratic peoples, on the contrary, "Canada is a very successful example of a specially high type of organization, she is a nation of tolerances and compromises; and in a democratic and peaceful world her tolerances and compromises work," Mr. Sandwell declared.

At a specially called luncheon meeting of those interested in the "Future of The Independent School" some 40 teachers and heads of a representative group of progressive private schools from such schools as Shady Hill and the Stevens Academy on the Atlantic Coast, to St. George's in Montreal and Hanahauoli in Honolulu, threshed out their ideas on the merit of the private independent school in the modern democratic world, and made a recommendation to be submitted to the Progressive Education Association that a department be set up within the Association through which private school people could hold meetings and publish further discussion along these lines.

Small classes, individual attention, and a family atmosphere were cited as chief justifications for the private school. Asked by F. Dean McClusky, Director of the Scarborough School, for a show of hands from those who were "serving on any important committees in their communities or doing any piece of community work" the low response initiated discussion that made the group list as the private school's chief fault failure to take a democratic place in the community.

Dies Blames Defeat On 'Fifth Column'

ORANGE, Tex., July 11 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D), of Texas, charged yesterday in a statement that "C. I. O. and 'fifth column' organizations poured hundreds of thousands of dollars" out to defeat him in the recent Texas Senatorial election.

The Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities urged an investigation of the June 28 election, won by Gov W. Lee O'Daniel. Representative Dies finished fourth. Representative Lyndon Johnson, who claimed White House support, ran second in a close race with Governor O'Daniel.

Mr. Dies said he would open hearings Monday in Washington to receive evidence about subversive elements in America.

Mr. Dies asserted a fearless investigation would disclose "flagrant violations of the Hatch Act and the Federal statutes limiting campaign expenditures to $25,000."

"Not less than $500,000 was spent in this campaign contrary to the intentions of the Federal Law," he continued. "Government employees throughout the State were written numerous letters and contacted by telephone and telegraph for the purpose of influencing their votes.

"As an example, a form letter sent to Government employees informed them that they would not be violating the Hatch Act by expressing their preference for a candidate."

New Army Air Force Commanders Disclosed

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Organization of the headquarters of the new autonomous Army Air Forces was announced yesterday by the War Department.

Headed by Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of the Staff of the Army for Air and also Chief of the Army Air Forces, the headquarters include:

Brig. Gen. Carl Spaatz, Chief of the Air Staff.

Brig. Gen. Herbert A. Dargue, Air Inspector.

Lieut. Col. William W. Dick, Air Adjutant General.

U. S. Mines in Approach To San Francisco Bay

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The Navy advised shipping yesterday that mines had been laid in the approach to San Francisco Bay and to stay clear of an area about 3½ miles southwest of Mile Rocks Lighthouse.

There was no word whether or not the mine-laying was routine training, but the Navy Hydrographic Office said the mines would be in position "for an indefinite period."

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How Britain Will Pay for U. S. Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—President Roosevelt readied for early presentation to Congress another lend-lease appropriation which, it is learned, will very nearly equal the present $7,000,000,000 program.

At the same time reports were current in highly responsible quarters that Washington and London will shortly announce the broad terms under which Great Britain will undertake to compensate the United States in full for all lend-lease aid.

British and American officials have been discussing the conditions of re-payment for some little time and it is understood that an agreement in principle has already been reached.

A variety of methods of compensation to the United States has been canvassed and these methods include the cession of further strategically located air and naval bases to America plus a number of significant commercial advantages which would place at the particular disposal of the United States a share of the British Empire's vast and valuable resources.

Some of Possible Concessions

The following concessions, which have been under negotiation, are listed as suggestive of the kind of agreement which may ultimately be reached since it is probable that the final terms will include other conditions. In any event, quite apart from the obvious intention of returning all lend-lease goods which may still be usable after the war, these new proposals are being studied:

1. Fuller and easier access by the United States to empire raw materials which America particularly requires but which do not compete with American products, such as Malayan tin and rubber.

2. Possible cession of both further bases in the Atlantic and new bases in the Pacific Ocean in order to strengthen the defense of the Western Hemisphere and give the United States protection against aggressive action by Japan. These bases in the Pacific could embrace such strategic points as Canton and Enderbury Islands, Christmas Island, the Gilbert Islands and other spots which flank Japan's course of empire-building.

3. Generous tariff concessions enabling the United States to develop more extensively profitable commercial relations with parts of the British Empire which in recent years have been shielded by considerable tariff barriers.

Expect to Reach Agreement

It is expected that prior to the President's request to Congress for a substantial supplementary lend-lease appropriation, which will carry American aid to the nations resisting Hitlerism to $13,000,000,000 or $14,000,000,000, an agreement with Britain on repayment, at least in general terms, will be announced.

Under the provisions of the lend-lease legislation the President possesses complete authority to negotiate any terms he finds satisfactory and no treaty ratification is called for. The law on this point reads:

"The terms and conditions upon which any such foreign government receives any aid authorized under subsection (a) lend-lease aid, shall be those which the President deems satisfactory, and the benefit to the United States may be payment in kind or property, or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory."

Because the compensation for the lend-lease goods permits payment in kind, that is payment through goods not through transfer of currency, the prospect is that the agreement now under consideration will lay something of a foundation for post-war economic relations and a freer trade over a considerably larger area of the world.

It is understood that John Maynard Keynes, British economist, who is in Washington on a special mission for the Chancellor of the Exchequer and who conferred with President Roosevelt this week, has figured prominently in the conversations with State Department officials. He returns to London shortly.

U. S. Workers in Ulster On Undisclosed Building Task

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, July 11 (AP)—Technicians and workers from the United States are engaged on a construction project of an undisclosed nature in Northern Ireland.

(In London the Foreign Office said these Americans were "direct employees of the British Government" and asserted that reports that the United States is establishing an air base in Northern Ireland "are not borne out by information available in London.")

Establishment of United States bases in this part of Britain "may be nearer than is realized," the Northern Whig and Belfast Post said today in an editorial.

Informed sources declared, however, they had no knowledge of any construction under way.

Apparently referring to comment in the United States on the prospect of naval and air bases, the Belfast newspaper said, "It is unfortunate that such premature revelations, whether true or not, should be made across the Atlantic."

(Wendell L. Willkie, after a conference with President Roosevelt Wednesday, suggested establishment of American bases in Northern Ireland and Scotland, but said he was speaking on his own responsibility.)

(Yesterday, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio asserted the United States was constructing air bases in both countries, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana said cargoes of materials already had been sent to Northern Ireland and Scotland to build United States Naval bases.)

The statements of Senators Wheeler and Taft were considered "surprising" by informed Belfast sources.

Government officials generally were reluctant to discuss the subject, but Finance Minister John Barbour said:

"It is a matter for the British Government, but there is not the slightest doubt that America would have an enthusiastic welcome in what Herbert Morrison (British Home Secretary) called a few days ago this ferociously-loyal part of the British Isles."

Americans of Spanish Descent Organize to Aid Hemisphere Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new corporation whereby United States residents of Hispanic origin may promote the well-being of the America has been formed here, with the name of Latin-American Organization for Continental Solidarity.

Amador A. Marin, Acting Secretary of the organization, announced that it has been incorporated under laws of New York State. Its establishment, he said, is in response to widespread desire of residents of the United States of Hispanic orgin, comprising those of Spanish and Portuguese ancestry, for greater opportunity to assume their share of responsibility in actively supporting the Americas on issues of the present world crisis.

In outlining its aims, Mr. Marin quoted a remark from a recent utterance of Secretary of State Cordell Hull that "any threat to the safety of any one of the 21 American Republics is a threat to the safety of them all."

"The Secretary expresses a truth all Hispanic citizens and residents of the United States appreciate more deeply with the increasing threatening developments," he said. "We all realize a free-will unofficial movement, without the savor of any governmental sponsorship, is highly essential in reaching the rank and file of the citizenry of all countries of the Hemisphere and producing effective results that will bring about a much stronger bond between them, create hearty desire for the United Americas, and strengthen South American faith in the Roosevelt foreign policy."

Antonio de Villa, author, journalist and diplomat, war correspondent during the World War, is Temporary Chairman of the organization.

Some of those on the Advisory Council are Prof. Guillermo Rivera, Assistant Professor of Spanish American literature of Harvard University; Prof. William D. Sweet of the University of Chicago; Prof. Lawrence F. Hill of the Department of History of Ohio State University; Prof. Preston E. James of the Department of Geography of the University of Michigan; Prof. Charles E. Chapman of the Department of History of the University of California at Berkeley; Prof. Russell H. Fitzgibbon of the Department of Political Science of the University of California at Los Angeles; Prof. Ethel B. Dietrich, Professor of Economics of Mount Holyoke College; Prof. N. Andrew N. Cleven, Professor of History of the University of Pittsburgh and Honorary Consul of Bolivia; Prof. A. Curtis Wilgus, Professor of Hispanic American history of George Washington University; Prof. Francis Borgia Steck of the Department of History of the Catholic University of America; Prof. Fritz L. Hoffman, Assistant Professor of Latin-American history of the University of Colorado; Prof. H. A. Hoffmeister of the Department of Geology of the University of Colorado; Prof. E. B. Renaud of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Denver; Prof. E. S. Sell, Professor of Geography of the University of Georgia; Prof. Margaret McGill of the Department of History of the East Texas State Teachers College; and Prof. R. F. Wood, Associate Professor of Social Studies of the Central Missouri State Teachers College.

French Gold for Nazi Debts

Continued from Page 1

economic financial system is already having to be drastically modified under the strain of war.

In areas where the British blockade does operate, of course, German export trade is practically nonexistent, and Germany therefore is forced to use gold to pay for such vital imports as it can slip past the blockade, and for its vast propaganda system abroad. With loss of Russian barter trade need for gold became still more imperative.

As regards Russia there is some reason to believe that the same process of spectacular decline of German exports as is now visible for Sweden had been going on for some time before the outbreak of hostilities.

The Russians, however, appear to have takes the precaution of reducing their own exports proportionately to the decline in German deliveries.

This is obviously a possible explanation of Hitler's sudden attack on Russia—a factor far more important than the bogus resurrection of the anti-Communist pro-Christian crusade.

The latter explanation anyhow rings false in view of Hitler's statement that the war rules out for all time any relations between the German and Russian peoples, and the Nazi treatment of Christian communities in areas under Hitler's own control.

Upjohn Awarded Brunner Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—Hobart B. Upjohn of New York, nationally known for his work in ecclesiastical architecture, has been awarded the 1941 Arnold W. Brunner Scholarship of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, it is announced by Harvey Stevenson, President of the Chapter.

The Brunner Scholarship, established in 1939, carries a stipend of $1,200 to be used in "the pursuit of advanced study in some special field of architectural investigation to be selected by the candidate."

In his 36 years of architectural practice, Mr. Upjohn has designed numerous churches and college buildings in the eastern part of the United States.

Honorable mention in the Brunner Scholarship competition went to Mrs. Lois Wilson Worley of St. Louis, Mo., whose project was travel in South America with the purpose of preparing magazine articles on the recent architectural trends in South American countries. Mrs. Worley holds the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Architecture, and Bachelor of Science in Architectural Engineering from the University of Oklahoma, and the degree of Master of Architecture from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

No Confirmation

LONDON, July 10 (AP)—Authoritative sources disclaim knowledge on the subject, but Britons generally would show scant surprise if they were informed soon that the United States is moving to acquire naval or air bases in Northern Ireland.

Outside official circles there is widespread discussion of the possibility that such bases are under consideration.

In this connection it is noted that the best-sheltered waters on the north coast are either within or adjoining Eire's (Southern Ireland's) neutral waters.

The Eastern Front

By a Staff Artist

Lull Reported in Fighting Along Front

Lull in Red-Nazi Conflict Seen as Prelude to New Drive

Continued from Page 1

destroyed at Bialystok included, 3,332 tanks, 1,809 guns and "an enormous quantity of other war matériel."

Nazis List Booty

Total booty for the entire Russian campaign to date was set at 7,615 tanks and 4,423 guns captured or destroyed.

In addition a total of 6,233 planes have been lost by the Russians to date, the High Command said.

The Russians for their part said that about 2,400 Germans were captured, and also that they had captured powerful Nazi batteries, numerous machine-guns and automatic arms, 150 motorcycles, and other equipment in good state.

The destroyed German division, the communiqué said, failed on its first try to dent the Soviet lines, then threw in more reserves and succeeded in piercing the Russian ranks temporarily.

Arrival of Soviet reinforcements, however, trapped and routed the German salient.

Scores of burned out German tanks also were reported left on the field.

Presumably this was the German division earlier reported to have been annihilated in the Lepel region, at the head of the Berezina River in the general vicinity of where the Germans are trying to smash through toward Moscow.

Red Air Force Active

The Russian communiqué added that the Russian Air Force dealt blows at German motorized and mechanized forces throughout the day in the direction of Ostrov, in the Baltic area, and Novograd Volynsk, in the path of the German drive toward Kiev, in the Ukraine.

Enemy units were said to have been destroyed at crossings of the western Dvina River, which flows northwestward into the Baltic.

The Russians also claimed to have killed and wounded 350 Finns in an engagement in which Russian naval forces participated.

Everywhere else along the central front, about Polotsk and Bobruisk specifically, Soviet troops were pictured as not giving an inch and as intermittently on the counterattack.

The implication was that the German thrust at the center had passed its peak for the present and that its power was being fast expended by the enormous losses inflicted for six days.

Fighting in Ukraine

As to the Ukrainian fronts the Soviet armies were said to be checking German advances both from the vicinity of Novograd Volynsk and the Bessarabian frontier region to the south.

In the north, German thrusts from the Ostrov vicinity toward Leningrad were said to have been "beaten off" with heavy losses for the invaders.

The Soviet command's day communiqué made no mention of the far northern fighting areas, presumably including them among those where there were "no major operations" to report.

Red aerial activity was again stressed, particularly as to the central front, where it was said that heavy squadrons of warplanes had helped throw the Germans back.

Nazis Avoid Battle

The Government newspaper Izvestia asserted that during the whole course of the invasion "there has not been a single time when German fliers have sought battle."

Captured German pilots were represented as having explained that they were under orders to refuse direct combat and to operate primarily to cover the advance of tanks and motorized infantry.

The reasons for this—and this was the Soviet version—were the apparently unexplained strength of the Soviet air arm, heavy German losses and what was described as a shortage of trained German pilots.

In the Baltic, the Finnish Air Force, according to DNB, official German news agency, bombed Russian Baltic bases last night, scoring direct hits on two Soviet boats.

A German speedboat, the agency said, sank a 3,500-ton Russian freighter loaded to capacity with all kinds of war materials in a surprise thrust into Soviet waters of the Eastern Baltic.

West Virginia History To Appear in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Data for "The History of West Virginia" has been completed, and the book will be off the press in the fall.

Roy Lee Harmon is supervisor and Paul H. Becker is assistant supervisor of the project. Mrs. Elizabeth Womack and Miss Vanita B. Faulkner, of Bluefield, and Miss Marie Pennington, of Princeton, are the research workers. One thousand copies are being published.

A book entitled "Land of Sand," a small collection of legends of the Virginia-North Carolina coast, consisting of six "timeless tales," has been written by Mrs. R. C. Edmunds, of Halifax, Va., the former Miss Pocahontas Wright, of Richmond. The book has been printed by Garrett & Massie, of Richmond.

N. Y. Construction Faces Tieup By Electrical Workers Strike

By the Associated Press

Officials of the American Federation of Labor Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had authorization today from 4,000 union members to call a strike in New York City which might halt construction on all buildings being erected in the Metropolis.

No date was set for the strike, which union officials said would involve more than 250,000 building trades workers.

The union has been involved in a lengthy dispute with the Consolidated Edison Company over assignment of work at a new power plant. The A. F. of L. men declared that the work on the plant had been assigned to members of the Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employees, which they asserted was a company union.

San Diego, Calif.—A strike of 60 A. F. of L. Building and Construction Trades Union members was called yesterday at a $2,500,000 naval ammunition dump being built 50 miles north of here. A union spokesman declared the contractor had violated a verbal agreement regarding working conditions. He said wages and hours were not involved.

South Manchester, Conn.—The National Defense Mediation Board announced an agreement had been reached for settlement of a dispute involving 2,300 Congress of Industrial Organization's Textile Workers and Cheney Brothers. The union still must ratify the agreement, terms of which were not made public. The firm manufactures parachute fabrics and machine parts for plane factories.

San Francisco—The Government submitted a peace formula in the unusual labor dispute which has closed 60 San Francisco restaurants.

Andrew Gallagher, Federal Conciliator, conferred first with Almon E. Roth of the Employers' Council, then with the A. F. of L. Culinary and Bartenders' Joint Committee.

Details of his proposal were not made known, but Mr. Gallagher predicted an early settlement of the three-day dispute, neither a strike nor a lockout, but which has some of the characteristics of each.

Cheyenne, Wyo. — Wage increases amounting to nearly $70,000 annually for 510 workers at the United Air Lines shop and base here have been announced.

The increases covered all classes of employees, from inspectors and master mechanics to seamstresses, and were negotiated in a three-day conference of company officers and Airmen's Association of America representatives.

Pottsville, Pa.—Under protection of 150 state troopers, surface mining proceeded in Pennsylvania's anthracite fields while angry independent miners planned the next move in their long fight against the practice.

Arrival of the constabulary restored order after massed miners forced power shovel operators to halt work at three sites, precipitating clashes with private detectives in which 13 men were wounded by buckshot and 20 others bruised.

The mine workers, fighting against stripping of the ground surface from coal veins with shovels on the claim it lowers property values and makes fewer jobs than ordinary shaft mining, have the support of Gov. Arthur H. James in opposing the practice.

Governor James, asking a legislative investigation of clashes in the coal fields, said uncontrolled stripping of hard coal easily could result in bottling up, where it might never be recovered, enough coal to supply the nation's needs for the next 50 years.

The miners selected a committee of 10 to represent the 4,000 members of the Independent Miners Association in asking the Governor to withdraw state police and seek legislation to control strip mining operations.

Shoe Wage Study

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP) — Appointment of a new committee to study and recommend a new minimum wage for the shoe industry was announced yesterday by Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Labor Department's Wage-Hour Division.

Msgr. Francis J. Haas of Catholic University, Washington, will be Chairman. With three exceptions the committee is the same as the first, which recommended the present minimum wage of 35 cents an hour. The new members are C. Emanuel Eckstrom, Brown University, Providence, R. I.; Harold C. Sears, Brockton, Mass., and John A. Faulkner, Lynchburg, Va.

Britain's Power: It's Workers

Continued from Page 1

these workers to change—even their machines. They get to know all their little ways and they get quite fond of them. It's speed, speed, speed nowadays, with the soldiers, the sailors, the airmen, the postmen, the railway workers, the firemen, the bus conductors (and the conductresses)—millions of them all wanting new uniforms. And the workers enjoy going faster and faster. It's a measure of their success—and of the size of their pay envelopes at the end of the week. So you see it's tough work getting them to do a new job. It's an Irishman's rise for a time and we have to subsidize them until they get quick at the new work."

Many Workers Homeless

The management, however, does not call for overtime except in the case of a very urgent contract; 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for five days and half a day on Saturday are factory hours—a 48-hour week for most of them. The girls earn from 35s. to £4 a week on piecework.

Most of the workers come from heavily-raided districts and many have lost their homes. The Directors have therefore arranged for them to live at the factory, day and night if they wish, and to bring their families and dependents as visitors for the nights.

At times there have been as many as 700 or 800 "sleeping-in" on bunks provided by the Directors. Each section has its own Marshal. A Committee runs a canteen; concerts and community singing are held in the theater. On the more serious side, lectures and special study classes are held in co-operation with evening schools in the district.

The A. R. P. Committee arranges a fire-watching rota from the men in residence. Watchers are on duty on each floor in two-hour shifts.

"Simmie," the Welfare Supervisor, has a busy time looking after her big family. She supervises the kitchen and sees to the preparation and cooking of more than 800 canteen dinners each day and 2,000 teas each morning and afternoon. The workers all have a 15-minute break in the morning and afternoon, except the staff of cutters who have tea wheeled round to their benches on a trolley. Supervision of the kitchen for so large a number is no light task at any time, but when gas is cut off after a raid, as sometimes happens, it requires even more ingenuity. Three primus stoves and steam boilers have to do duty instead of large gas-cookers.

Arrange Own Activities

And "Simmie" is always ready to discuss personal problems with any of the staff who feel they need help. She keeps in touch with the pensioners and with the boys who have joined the fighting services. The workers give generously of their wages to send comforts to these boys and the Directors are never behind in supplementing workers' own efforts in this as in many other ways. A letter from one of these boys to "Simmie" telling her he was short of stamps resulted in all the boys being sent a five-shilling book with their next parcel.

The workers themselves arrange most of their activities through committees. A. B. C. and E. are the chief ones—A. R. P., the civil defense arm; B, the Blankets committee to look after bedding in the air raid shelter; C, the Comforts; and E, entertainments.

The Entertainments Committee is kept busy, for concerts have become an important part of factory life. Every Wednesday on the stage in the long, light room on the top floor which serves as canteen, artists come from E. N. S. A. or C. E. M. A. to play and sing to the workers in their lunch-hour. Six hundred can sit down at each of the two lunch shifts.

"They enjoy it all, high-brow, low-brow. They seem to appreciate the classical music of C. E. M. A. as they do the comedy slap-stick and variety turns of E. N. S. A.," the Representative told me. He himself was in show business "Down Under' for some years, so he sees that they get the best people. Many well-known B. B. C. artists and famous singers have appeared before appreciative audiences at the factory, both during the day in the canteen, and at night down on the little black-curtained stage which has been fitted up in the air raid shelter. They can always produce home talent too, and some of them have appeared in B. B. C. "Radio Discoveries."

"Seems to me they'll miss this community life quite a bit when things go back to normal," the Representative observed thoughtfully as he stood on the empty stage of the theater in the shelter of "the factory which has never had a strike."

All factories engaged on war work may not be quite such "model" ones as this. But the attitude of the British worker is the same. The cheerfulness, the camaraderie, the will-to-win-through whatever the odds—these, backing up the courage of the fighting services, are some of the most potent forces in the line-up against Nazi-ism."

Britain Demands Speed-Up In Industrial War Effort

Continued from Page 1

bers of Parliament have been able to voice criticism of factory inefficiencies, slackness, and disillusionment among some workers has been once again a revelation of democracy in action, clearing the air for greater effort.

Frank Discussion Welcomed

For this reason, most of the frank discussion is welcomed here on reflection. But lest there should be any misapprehension, either here or abroad, that Britain is hopelessly encumbered with a ramshackle, incorrigible production system, there is a general recognition that many potentially damaging things said in the House of Commons' debate should be put in perspective.

Just at the time when pressure on Britain is being relaxed by the Nazi entanglement with the Soviet, a valuable contribution is felt to have been made by Parliament's underlining of the immense task facing Britain. A salutary corrective, it is hoped, has been given to the foolish premature action of those reported to be forming "victory celebration clubs."

An example of the more solid factors to balance against the shortcoming disclosed in production was the radio talk of Air Commodore Goddard. He told how the foundatons of Britain's aircraft construction strategy were laid long before the war. How good these plans were was shown by the Battle of Britain, he said.

Incidentally, in view of Commodore Goddard's use of the expression "strategy" in relation to aircraft construction, it is of interest to note that Webster's definition of stratagem is "a trick for deceiving the enemy."

Building for Victory

British technicians, he claimed, had shown their pre-eminence before and behind all present apparent lack and muddle. He suggested that the British were building a road to victory. With the present growing American co-operation, he added, this pre-eminence would be all the more decisive.

There are those who label Commodore Goddard's encouragement as complacency. But there is solid backing for his view and it is as worthy of consideration as the many disquieting disclosures in the House of Commons which were charged against the Government with the sole purpose of righting the production weaknesses.

Future Air Strength

In winding up the debate for the Government, Lieut. Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Britain's new Minister of Aircraft Production, made a significant forecast of the force with which Britain would soon blast Berlin. But otherwise the Government was not well served in defense by its spokesmen. There is confidence here, however, that the Government has taken fully to heart the two-day flood of criticism.

Another useful outcome of the debate is the still clearer conception of the immensity of the problem of putting the Nation's industry on a basis of total war output.

Stories of problems confronting factory owners, employers and workers alike all serve a useful purpose, too, it is felt, so long as they do not cloud the recognition that still greater efforts in production, particularly by the Government, are a vital necessity.

Military Allmans In Service Team

ROANOKE, Va., July 11 (AP)—Henry Clay Allman became the rookie member of the all-Allman military service team yesterday when he reported for induction into the army.

One brother, Capt. Norwood Allman of the cavalry, commands an international unit in Shanghai.

Another, Lieut. Commander Charles H. Allman, is on duty at the Boston Naval Hospital.

A third, Lieut. Commander Thomas L. Allman, is with the Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor.

Henry Clay Allman, incidentally, was directed to report for service by still another brother, J. Brady Allman, chairman of his Franklin County Draft Board.

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Washington Sideglances: Puns in the Press Conference

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Presidential Puns: A White House correspondent tried to squeeze a question about a Puerto Rican judgeship into a Presidential press conference the other day.

"Before we get into Iceland"—he began.

"We are in Iceland," retorted the President.

"Now that the Iceland has been broken," put in another correspondent, "can you tell us whether you were aware of any plan of Hitler's to seize the island?"

News Tip: Incidentally, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, wasn't the only one who let the news leak of U. S. occupation of Iceland, though the other person did not draw the personal condemnation of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

A North Carolina newspaper publisher visiting here tells how a young marine wrote in two weeks ago to pay his subscription. "After July 1," he directed the office, "send the paper to me in Iceland."

Correctly Speaking: If you want to please the Filipinos, you won't talk about the "Philippine Islands" any more. According to style suggestions just sent to American editors by Resident Commissioner J. W. Elizalde, it's "The Philippines" or the "Commonwealth of the Philippines."

What's more it takes a singular verb, he instructs us. For instance, "The Philippines is a nation." Notwithstanding the fact that the nation is composed of 7,083 separate islands and is divided into 49 Provinces.

Rugged Individuals: Creeping slowly over downtown Washington and consuming in its wake practically every apartment house, theater, and office building, the Federal Government has at last run into a hornet's nest.

It's the DuPont Circle apartment whose occupants have been ordered to make room for defense offices.

Half a hundred tenants, leases in hand, have vowed they won't leave. They've been to Congress and the President to protest. Government housing authorities say the best they can do is to segregate them in one section of the building.

The situation recalls the one-man sitdown staged by Representative George Holden Tinkham, bearded Massachusetts Congressman, who refused to move his collection of Africana out of the old Arlington Hotel when the Government moved in a few years ago. He still lives there on the top floor with Social Security offices underneath.

Former Supreme Court Justice McReynolds was moved out of the Rochambeau Apartments to make room for Government offices, but he went camparatively quietly.

Staggering On!: Gone are the days when Washington taxicab drivers and shopkeepers lived for the 1st and 15th to roll around. Along with opening and closing hours, Government paydays have been staggered to level out the defense impact on Capital business. This month there will be four paydays instead of two, but still only two to each employee.

U. S. and Latin America In Exchange of Radio Scripts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Latest evidence of strengthening ties between Latin America and the United States in a cultural way is the exchange of radio scripts depicting historical events of the various countries by the Pan American League, which has headquarters here.

Having obtained the rights to the "Cavalcade of America" radio sketches formerly produced in this country, the Pan American League is translating the plays into Spanish. Through the League's Director of Radio, Phyllis Murray, 20 Latin-American countries have been contacted and already radio stations in the principal capitals have given two of the historical dramas. They are "Valley Forge," by Maxwell Anderson, and "Abraham Lincoln," radio drama by Robert Sherwood, adapted from Carl Sandberg's "The War Years."

The Spanish translations have been made by the best authorities obtainable, and with each play goes a sketch, in Spanish, of the author. This is thought to give Latin America a still broader knowledge of our writers. With the Lincoln play goes a Spanish translation of the Gettysburg Address. The third play, soon to be released, is "Junipero Serra," story of the Spanish monk that settled California.

High officials of all the Latin-American countries have expressed their appreciation for this opportunity of radiocasting United States history in their countries and wish to reciprocate with dramas of their history translated into English for radiocast here.

A prize of a Fine Arts medal is being offered by the Pan American League for the best historical radio drama submitted from each Latin-American country. Although this offer was made only last month, sketches are already coming into the Miami office, signifying the great interest there is in this exchange of historical dramas. The dramas from the southern countries must be by native citizens, and the judges will be appointed in each country.

The expanding work of the Pan American League, which is now co-operating actively in defense work, has forced headquarters into larger accommodations and a suite in a downtown office building has just been opened. Housewarming of the new quarters will take place July 24, when Simon Bolivar Day will be celebrated in Miami.

A new service of the League is an information bureau for tourists going to Latin-American countries. The information given, according to Mrs. Clark Stearns, President of the League, is aimed at giving the traveler practical insight into the manners and customs of our southern neighbors and putting them in touch with cultural and other organizations. A lending library of Latin-American literature also has been established in the new quarters.

Meanwhile, the League is continuing its free Spanish classes which it established several years ago and which has brought the Spanish language to thousands of people in Miami, helping to build this city into a bi-lingual community.

Strayer Supports Equality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11 — While the United States exerts all its economic forces to preserve the free way of life in the world, the Nation must not forget to equalize educational opportunities within its own bounds to permit all citizens to achieve the best their character and ambition will allow, according to Dr. George D. Strayer, Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University.

"We have yet to achieve throughout the Nation that equality of opportunity which is represented by the best that is now done in our more enlightened communities and our wealthier states," Dr. Strayer told 750 educators at an interdivisional conference supplementing the summer session courses at Columbia at the Horace Mann Auditorium yesterday.

"The system of support of public education in the United States needs to be modified. Through state and national participation in the financing of education, better opportunities should be provided for those children, youth, and adults who live in areas in which ability to support education is low.

"We have a larger degree of equality of opportunity through education than is known in any other country in the world, but we also have an obligation not only to maintain that which we have achieved, but to realize still further this fundamental ideal of our democracy. While we fight to maintain our ideals, we should seek also to perfect our practices."

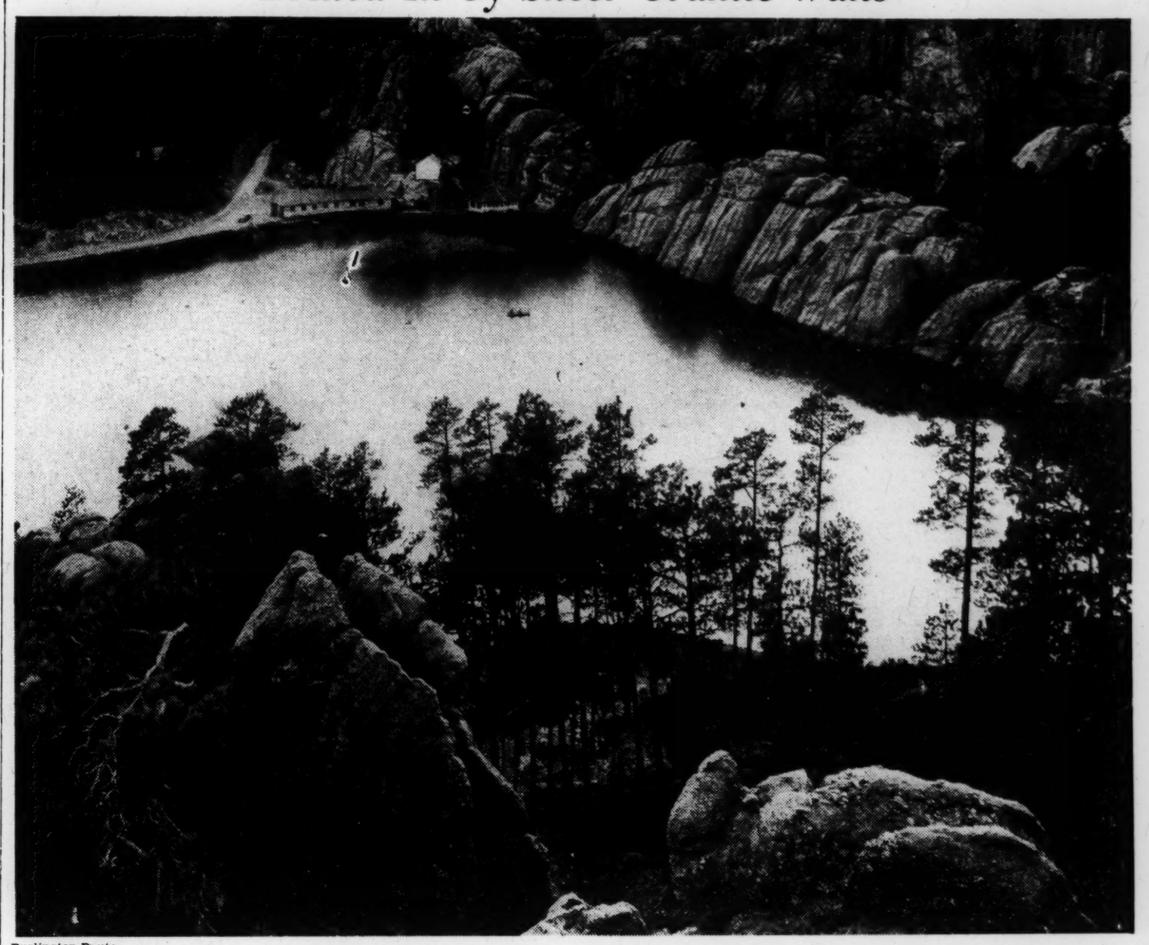
Dr. Strayer advised that American school curriculums be adapted to the variations that exist among human individuals and to the social and economic conditions that contribute to individual well-being.

"Inherent in our philosophy—indeed, fundamental to it—is the idea of the full and complete development of each individual and of a rich and satisfying life for him," he continued. "We want vigorous health, satisfying recreation and economic well-being for every individual. Education has a major contribution to make to the realization of these ideals.

"To us, working together for the common good represents the highest ideal. In the totalitarian state no one may question the wisdom of the leaders. We must not deceive ourselves. These two sets of ideals cannot exist together in this world of ours. We must fight for the maintenance of our way of life and of our set of values."

Dr. Willard S. Elsbree, Professor of Education at Teachers College, outlined five basic needs of all school children that must be met if the education system is to succeed, as follows: (1) The feeling of success and achievement as measured by the student's own standards; (2) the craving for the recognition and approval of others; (3) need for sympathy and affection; (4) desire for security and freedom from worry and anxiety, and (5) the urge for adventure.

Locked In by Sheer Granite Walls



Burlington Route

Sylvan Lake in Black Hills of South Dakota

One of the beauty spots of this increasingly popular vacation area, the lake stands in the shadow of Harney Peak, the highest mountain east of the Rockies.

Black Hills of South Dakota Attract Throngs of Tourists

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalk
By M. Le Tour

Those giant sculptures made familiar through the news reels—the collossal heads of four presidents that Gutzon Borglum started carving several years ago on the face of Mount Rushmore—have introduced most of us to the Black Hills of South Dakota. (Since Mr. Borglum's passing, his son, Lincoln, is carrying on with the work.) But a glimpse at the mountain-sized busts is only the most sketchy sort of introduction to the region. There is so much more to see.

Good roads built by the State give access to the Mt. Rushmore Memorial and other parts of the strange mountainous area in midst of plains. And now you can drive over them in your own car, or in buses used for escorted tours, or in the regular daily buses operated by the Black Hills Transportation Company. State-built lodges and smaller privately-owned inns provide comfortable stopping-off places. So its really a simple matter to make a visit here, much easier than it was back in 1927 when Calvin Coolidge put the Black Hills into the headlines by making the State Game Lodge his summer White House.

The Burlington Railroad, which is an expert on western tours advises a detour through the Black Hills as a part of a trip to Yellowstone National Park. If you have only two days, that is enough time to make a brief tour of the hills and near-by cities—places with romantic associations of gold rush days, such as Deadwood, Lead, and Rapid City. But if you have more time, there is plenty to keep you here over a longer period. There are caves to be explored, mountains to be climbed, horseback trails to be ridden, golf courses to be tested . . . and many more things in the same line.

Escorted tours start at Newcastle, a station on the direct route of the Burlington to Yellowstone Park. Here buses pick up tourists for a two-day jaunt through the entire region. This takes you to Sylvan Lake, with its mile-high blue waters; the Needles, a rocky area in which wind and water erosion has carved no end of strange spire-like shapes; to the cities, the Mt. Rushmore Memorial, the famous Homestead gold mine at Lead and to other spots of interest; and finally back again to Newcastle just 48 hours after starting time. The cost of the trip, all expenses included, is about $25.

There's another escorted tour for those who have a little more time at their disposal. This one takes seven days from Chicago and back to the Windy City, or eight days if you include the Bad Lands (which are Good Lands for vacationists) in your itinerary. Cost of the trip begins at $72.50, a special bargain rate for coach travel, and goes up from there. These escorted tours take visitors to the State Game Lodge for the first overnight stop (the Summer White House from which Coolidge made his "I do not choose to run" statement); and to the Sylvan Lake Hotel for the second. This hotel was built by the State just a few years ago and is an especially attractive place to stop. The rustic architecture harmonizes with the rugged ladscape and rare Sioux Indian hangings key the interior to the historic background of the region. Indian girls from near-by Indian schools serve as waitresses and incidentally add a picturesque note to the scene. This tour of course takes visitors to the many other spots of interest in the area before returning them to the air-conditioned Pullmans for the dash back to Chicago.

Vacation Period

These trips begin with the summer vacation period. They are arranged especially for those who want to cover a lot of ground in a short time. Other folk will want to drive at a more leisurely pace, stopping to study the wild flowers which abound in the region, to engage in sports, and maybe do a little dude ranching. Daily and weekly rates at the hotels and lodges are reasonable. At the State Game Lodge one can get a room for $1.50 a day and meals are about what they would cost in one's home town. The Sylvan Lake hotel is more expensive—about $3.00 a day for a room, with less expensive rates in the older annex.

There are other lodges and inns in the area which charge from $20 to $35 a week, room and meals. There's the Bluebell Lodge, the Latch String Inn, the Palmer Gulch and Rimrock lodges and a regular dude ranch called Twelve Mile Ranch, to mention some of the best known places. Many people spend their entire vacations at these places, taking short trips from them to see the attractions of the Hills.

There's always something going on in the summer. Different towns and cities in the Black Hills stage celebrations which recall the colorful past. Deadwood puts on a revival of frontier mining life. Custer commemorates gold mining days with a pageant. Belle Fourche puts on a cowboy show and Spearfish stages an "air fair."

But probably the best show of all is the one enacted by Nature. For example, there's the wind whistling in Wind Cave, and the box formation of crystals in these subterranean caverns. This is in Custer State Park, a 130,000 playground. Then there are buffalo roaming the countryside as free as they did when the covered wagons pounded the ground here.

Just to name the various public park areas here is to give an idea of the attractions of the place: Wind Cave National Park, Jewell Cave National Monument; Fossil Cycad National Monument; Mt. Roosevelt Game Refuge. Add to these the two national forests here, Black Hills and Harney, the Mount Rushmore Memorial and you find that almost the whole region is protected from exploitation by State or Federal care. That's why it's an area of wild flowers and animals—and tourists.

Aviation Backs Wage Stabilization

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP) — Representatives of the aircraft manufacturing industry announced July 9 that they would support a regional labor wage stabilization program designed to assure "maximum and uninterrupted aircraft production for national defense" provided the Government approves the program and "makes it economically possible."

The announcement, made by John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, gave no details of the program but it apparently referred to a proposal of the Office of Production Management. Sidney Hillman, OPM labor chief, has suggested that wage and hour standards in the aircraft industry be established by geographical zones, in an effort to eliminate work stoppages.

New Blade President

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 11 (AP) — Grove Patterson, Editor of the Toledo Blade, yesterday was elected President of the Toledo Blade Company, succeeding Paul Block, publisher, who passed on June 22. He will have the title of President and Editor. Paul Block, Jr., was named Assistant Editor.

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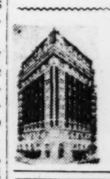

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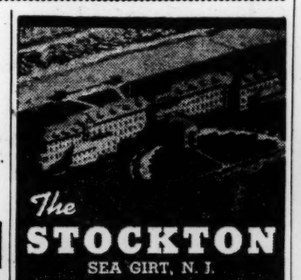

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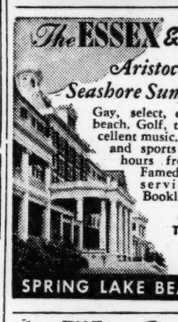

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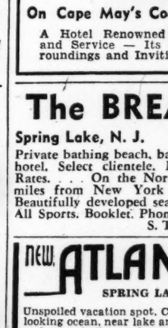

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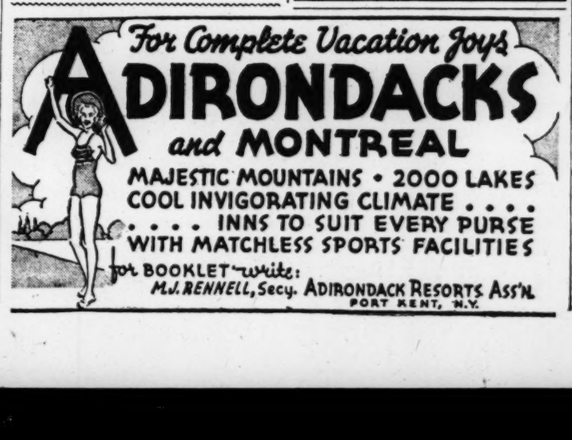
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The Home Forum

Jump-Rope Rhymes

IT WAS ONE OF those bright anticipatory days, this April, when the sun is warmer and the air balmier than one has any right to expect. I was walking along Huntington Avenue in Boston when I came upon four little girls, all of a size, jumping rope on the sidewalk. Two jumped while two swung the rope. The two who were swinging the rope were chanting:

"The clock stands still
While the hands go round."

I stopped. I listened. What we call nursery rhymes fascinate me. They have a sibylline quality. They are oracles speaking out of the past of the race, out of a past that, judging by our cocksure twentieth-century standards, always seems a little childish. And they record old customs, old manners, centuries of social history. Rabelais mentions the game our children play today to an accompaniment of:

"London Bridge is falling down,
My fair Lady."

Three hundred and fifty years later, American children in Boston sang the same dance-song to the words:

"Charlestown Bridge is broken down,
Dance o'er my Lady Lee;
Charlestown Bridge is broken down,
With a gay lady."

* * *

I confess I like things that, under a fashion of today, carry a reminiscence, an undertone, of yesterday's fashion. When I dance the Virginia Reel, it gives me pleasure to remember that the dance was originally an imitation of weaving; that its movements represent, successively, the throw of the shuttle from side to side, the passage of the woof over and under the warp, the tightening of the threads. And only yesterday I heard a rhyme about the wren that goes back to the days when the population of Britain was primarily Celtic:

"The wren, the wren, the king of all birds,
Was caught St. Stephen's Day in the firs."

And the fact that the little Irish-American girl who said and later wrote it down for me substituted the familiar thing *firs* for the unfamiliar *furze* showed the folk-mind in action on American soil.

And so, in the days that followed that particular warm April morning, I collected jump-rope rhymes from their small preservers. I had adventures. I made friends. But that's another story.

* * *

Children are conservative. Almost all the nursery and game rhymes of our American children can be traced back to English and Continental originals. Of course, our children have made topical changes, like the change from London to Charlestown Bridge. In the rhymes I collected appeared such movie characters as Charlie Chaplin and Rin Tin Tin, such familiar comic supplement figures as Orphan Annie and Buster Brown. But always you have superimposition of the new on the old. Take the following gay counting rhyme, for instance:

"When Buster Brown was one,
He used to suck his thumb.
Thumby-over, thumby-over, half-past-one.

"When Buster Brown was two,
He used to show his shoe.
Shoey-over, shoey-over, half-past-two.

"When Buster Brown was three,
He used to shake his knee.
Kneey-over, kneey-over, half-past-three."

I don't know any early variants of this rhyme, but I daresay it is very old. Buster Brown wasn't the first one who so rhythmically sucked his thumb, showed his shoe, and shook his knee.

* * *

Men and women who perhaps do not realize that our humble folk songs are the vocal history of mankind, who see only their absurd and frivolous side, are likely to smile indulgently at the antics of the hunter for folklore. And, if his quarry be the game jungles of children, the smiles are apt to be particularly broad. However, the folklore-hunter has his rewards. I confess to receiving a thrill when I heard two little girls on St. Botolph Street singing:

"Two little birdies sitting on a wall
One named Peter, the other named Paul.
Fly away, Peter! Fly away, Paul!
Come back, Peter! Come back, Paul!
Fly away, fly away, fly away, all!"

That, I knew at once, was a survival of an ancient divination rhyme which brings together our two friends, Jack and Jill, who, in Old Norse legend, were snatched from the earth to the moon by Mani, the Moon God, as they were on their way to get water from a well. Here is a version of it that got into print in 1810:

"There were two blackbirds sat upon a hill
The one was named Jack, the other named Jill.
Fly away, Jack! Fly away, Jill!
Come again, Jack! Come again, Jill!"

For the heathen Jack and Jill of the Scandinavian myth, Christian times substituted the Apostles Peter and Paul, and we get the version which the two little girls on St. Botolph Street were trolling out so gaily of a May morning. The little girls' singing of this rhyme to their jumping represented still another change. An ancient heathen divination rhyme becomes, in England, a verse for a sleight-of-hand game played with two pieces of paper wetted and fixed, one to the first finger of each hand. Goldsmith played it as a boy in Ireland. Transplanted to America, this sleight-of-hand rhyme becomes a jump-rope rhyme. Another old favorite:

"One, two, buckle my shoe,
Three, four, shut the door,
Five, six, pick up sticks,
Seven, eight, lay them straight"

is a popular degradation of an old chant of the creed. It represents an accumulative mode of recitation which goes back to school days before the invention of printing.

* * *

Most of that which is not English in American folklore is likely to be of Irish or Negro origin. I have already referred to the Irish rhyme about the wren. Among American jump-rope rhymes are many I should associate with the Negro. The Negro, particularly, loves rhymes about animals. They have been one of his most distinctive contributions to American folklore. To the Negro, as to St. Francis, the birds and animals are his friends: he delights in anthropomorphizing them; Ole Mister Rabbit and Bre'r Fox, for instance. In my spring collecting of jump-rope rhymes, I got several versions of a rhyme about the elephant. Here's one version:

"Way down South, where bananas grow,
A fly stepped on an elephant's toe.
The elephant cried with tears in his eyes,
'You big brute, take someone your size!'"

That rhyme suggests the old favorite, "I Went to the Animal Fair." That rhyme reveals our children as satirists. But they also sing it "straight":

"Down the Mississippi where the steamboats 'putt,'
An elephant stepped on a cockroach's foot.
'Ouch,' cried the cockroach, with tears in his eyes,
'Why don't you pick on someone your size?'"

These rhymes might possibly be traced back to Negro origins. The mention of *South* and *Mississippi* looks that way, is corroborative testimony. The Mississippi itself is a more familiar folk character than I should have supposed, in the streets of Boston. With Dolly Dumpling who "walks like this" and Mabel who "set the table," Missus Sippi had, like the old woman who lived in a shoe, a right smart passel o' children:

"Missus Sippi lived by the shore.
She had children three or more.
The oldest one was twenty-four.
How many children did she have?"

This rhyme shows that the folk imagination of the American child has made the greatest American river, and the greatest American spelling hazard, into a folk character like Mother Hubbard. The quatrain also may represent the intrusion of an American folk character into a riddle rhyme, a very old genre. Another version combines Missus Sippi with the old familiar flower and button oracle, "Rich Man, Poor Man":

"Missus Sippi lived by the shore.
She had children three or four.
The eldest one was sixty-four,
And she got married to a rich
man, a poor man, a beggar man,
a thief, a doctor, a lawyer, an
Indian chief, a tinker, a tailor,
a bow-legged sailor."

This last rhyme indicates at once how conservative, how fluid, and how combinative are these jump-rope rhymes. Here is an American folk character coinage combined with what looks to be the survival of an ancient riddle rhyme plus an old oracle rhyme. Folk song truly records the history of mankind, and among its historians must be considered the little children skipping rope in the street.

HORACE REYNOLDS

By Courtesy of the James St. L. O'Toole Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MASTER DAY": *A Painting by George Romney*

GEORGE ROMNEY (1743-1802) was a native of Lancashire. When he grew up, he became interested in portrait painting and went to London to seek his fortune. There, after some years, he competed with Sir Joshua Reynolds for fame as a popular society portraitist. Emma Hart, later Lady Hamilton, became his model and he made several pictures of her in the guise of scriptural and mythological characters. He later abandoned portraiture for imaginative and ideal subjects. He is known to us today, however, as a portraitist who typified an era.

Master Day was painted in 1777. The young man wears a coat of scarlet with brass buttons. His right hand rests on a cricket bat. The background of feathery foliage was one favored by portraitists of the day.

D. A.

Edwin Arlington Robinson

You were strange, too, and that is how you came
To understand one strange in Galilee.
Alone in your small cabin in a wood,
Striving to get your vision into words,
You understood as few have understood
What wrung the heart of him upon the tree.

You knew why Nicodemus went by night,
Yet could not quite explain to Caiaphas,
And why it would be night as many times
As there was worldliness to dim the bright
Glow of a heart that reached and still withheld.
You had to work alone; you had no choice.

There is a furnace waiting for all gold
Left running hidden in the vein of earth,
Still unextracted and unseparate.
It is a furnace which produces light
As well as heat and grows more radiant
At each uniting of those elements
Contributing to metal its true worth.
Among the pines you worked, the rest have told,
Shunning the caller, with no words to say
Except the words you built into your lines.
When summer, calm around your uncalm self,
Sang you her little friendly songs of life,
She pleased but never held you in her sway.

You had the strength to keep within your grasp
What some would hold a moment, then let slip;
What others tried to give again in tone
Fitted to preacher's, not to poet's, lip.
You were strange, too, and knew enough to be
Your strange self. As time's journey clarifies
And puts things in perspective, you will stand
Among the clear, who were left much alone.

PEARL STRACHAN

Early Painting In America

THE EARLIEST USE of paint in this country was on furniture, where a small amount of pigment went a long way. When, in the early 1700's, the preservative qualities of paint began to dawn upon our ancestors, they made use of it to protect interior woodwork and wall surfaces as well as all wood exposed to the weather. That is, those who were thrifty took care of their property by painting. Some pigments seem to have had a higher resistance to exposure than others, particularly the old-time white lead prepared by a slow and laborious process not used today. Two signboards, long exposed to merciless rains and frosts, remain indelibly in my memory. One is a weather-beaten board which was formerly at the entrance to a toll road, listing the various prices charged for man, vehicle, and beast. The background was never painted, but the lettering and prices were painted once in black, and once in dark red. The unprotected background was worn away at least a sixteenth of an inch, leaving the lettering in distinct bas-relief, as if woodcarving had been resorted to. The other signboard hung for years outside the Indian Head Tavern at Haddonfield, New Jersey. On its reverse there had been painted a bold eagle with head and outstretched wings against a glorious sunburst. All traces of paint are gone, but in a strong light this design can be seen in faintest relief. Where the decorator superimposed two or more paints the wood stands up more boldly in contrast to the background, sculptured by Father Time. I have often wondered how it happens that, in this modern day of "Save-the-surface-and-you-save-all" campaigns, paint manufacturers have never exploited one of these signboards.—From "Early American Decoration," by Esther Stevens Brazer. (Springfield, Mass., Pond-Ekberg.)

You Must Taste Good Writing

I THINK WE shall never make much progress in the art of writing until we agree that, like every other art, *it is as much emotional as rational,* and therefore cannot be fully mastered by following rules, precepts, and advice. Good writing is the product as much of a cultivated taste as of a cultivated intelligence; and we can educate taste only by tasting, not by talking about it. Ten volumes on the flavors of different kinds and grades of tea might not help the tea taster as much as ten minutes' tasting of teas. If you would know what good writing tastes like, you must taste it, long and lingeringly. And such practices as reading aloud, memorizing, and even thoughtfully transcribing it from dictation, will help immensely to cultivate your taste, ear, and feelings. They will help you to discover that clarity is not all: we must have clarity with readableness; not ease merely, but ease with distinction; not vigor, but vigor with restraint; not beauty, but beauty with truth. These qualities usually have to be felt before they can be attained; for a critical sense precedes accomplishment, always, though it may be unconscious. Fortunately the qualities of good writing, like good manners, courage, and enthusiasm, are contagious. —From "Reading and Writing," by ROBERT M. GAY. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

A More Abundant Sense of Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL mankind has striven for a more abundant sense of life. Wars have been fought, social movements have been inaugurated, lawsuits have been conducted, consecrated lives have been lived—all for the avowed purpose of bettering humanity's lot. The extent of progress made in this direction is a debatable question. Certain it is that the conscious possession of an abundant sense of life, by either individual or nation, is today the exception rather than the rule.

What constitutes an abundant sense of life? The testimony of the material senses cannot give us a satisfactory answer, for they deal only with material phenomena, leaving out God, the divine Principle of spiritual existence. In order, then, to ascertain what life abundant is, and how it may be achieved, we must begin with God.

Mary Baker Eddy, writing in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says (p. 275), "To grasp the reality and order of being in its Science, you must begin by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is." Once we concede the provable fact of the allness of divine Principle or God, the understanding and acquisition of a more abundant sense of life unfolds, for we can then adopt the Christianly scientific procedure of reasoning from perfect cause to perfect effect, from perfect Father to perfect son. God being Spirit, man, His image and likeness, must be spiritual. God being Mind, man, His expression or manifestation, cannot be a material organism, subject to growth and decay; but he must be, and is, the spiritual idea of Mind. An understanding of the spiritual, incorporeal nature of man, then, is the open door to a more abundant sense of life. This understanding dissolves the limitations with which mortal sense would try to shackle human experience, and man the real man, perfect, complete, and harmonious, comes to light. Jesus said (John 10:10) "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." This more abundant sense of life was, and still is, predicated upon a right understanding of God and man, His reflection, which the Master came to impart.

Spiritual understanding is a priceless possession. Armed with and guided by it, we shall progress into an ever-ripening sense of life abundant. Proportionably as we gain and apply this understanding of true being, limitations will vanish, fetters disappear, false beliefs be overcome, and horizons broaden. Sin, sickness, and all forms of discord will no longer appear as stubborn realities, but as false suggestions of mortal mind, and will disappear before God's law, which destroys everything unlike itself. True, our spiritual growth may at times seem to be retarded by obstacles in the form of sin or sickness or some other discord. But we always have the assurance, emphasized in Christian Science, that God, good, alone is real. On page 151 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "All that really exists is the divine Mind and its idea, and in this Mind the entire being is found harmonious and eternal."

Few have been confronted with more and greater obstacles in the path from sense to Soul than was Paul of Tarsus. On one occasion he said (I Corinthians 15:31), "I die daily." Every day he increasingly overcame the false sense of life in matter and, in that measure, brought about the manifestation of that abundant sense of life of which Jesus spoke. Christ Jesus, the great demonstrator of Life, was able to invoke divine aid in healing sickness and sin. This made him the Way-shower, and we take him as our guide to a more abundant life.

The writings of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science are replete with statements indicative of the fact that an understanding of God as Life not only brings a better sense of health, but also gives one a sense of power and strength to overcome untoward conditions. In one such statement, found on page 235 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy writes: "By this system, too, man has a changed recognition of his relation to God. He is no longer obliged to sin, be sick, and die to reach heaven, but is required and empowered to conquer sin, sickness, and death."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.]

Plnější smysl života

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

OD NEPAMĚTNÝCH DOB lidstvo usilovalo o plnější smysl života. Válčilo se, zahajovala se společenská hnutí, vedly se právní pře, žilo se zasvěceným životem—všechno za výslovným účelem zlepšení osudu lidstva. Jak daleko se na této cestě pokročilo, je spornou otázkou. Jisto jest, že požívati vědomě plného smyslu života, buď individuálně nebo jako národ, je dnes spíše výjimkou nežli pravidlem.

Z čeho se skládá plný smysl života? Svědectví hmotných smyslů nemůže na to odpověděti uspokojivě, neboť ty jednají jen o materiálních úkazech, bez zřetele na Boha, božský Princip duchovního bytí. Abychom tedy zjistili co plný život jest, a jak jeho lze dosíci, musíme začíti s Bohem.

Mary Baker Eddy píše v učebnici Křesťanské Vědy, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu), takto (str. 275): "Abyste pochopili skutečnost a pořad bytí v jeho Vědě, musíte hned s počátku počítati s Bohem jako božským Principem všeho co skutečně jest." Jakmile připustíme dokazatelný fakt všechnosti božského Principu neb Boha, rozvíjí se porozumění plnějšímu smyslu života a jeho nabytí, neboť pak si můžeme osvojiti křesťansko-vědecký postup usuzování od dokonalé příčiny k dokonalému výsledku, od dokonalého Otce k dokonalému synu. Poněvadž Bůh je Duch, člověk, Jeho obraz a podoba, musí býti duchovní. Poněvadž Bůh je Mysl, člověk, Jeho vyjádření neb projev, nemůže býti hmotným organismem podrobeným vzrůstu a rozkladu; ale musí býti a jest, duchovní idea Mysli. Porozuměti duchovní, netělesné povaze člověka znamená tedy otevříti cestu k plnějšímu smyslu života. Toto pochopení zrušuje obmezení, kterým by se smrtelný smysl pokoušel spoutati lidskou zkušenost, a objevuje se člověk, skutečný člověk, dokonalý, úplný a harmonický. Ježíš řekl (Jan 10:10): "Já jsem přišel aby život měly, a hojně měly." Tento plnější smysl života řídil se a dosud se řídí pravým pochopením Boha a člověka, Jeho zrcadlení, které náš Mistr přišel udileti.

Duchovní pochopení je neocenitelný majetek. Jsme-li jím ozbrojeni a vedeni, budeme postupovati na cestě k stále dospívajícímu smyslu plného života. V té míře, v jaké nabýváme a používáme tohoto pochopení pravého bytí, obmezení pominou, pouta odpadnou, falešná věření budou překonána a obzor se rozšíří. Hřích, choroba a nesoulad všeho druhu nebudou se již jeviti nepodajnými skutečnostmi ale jako falešná vnukání smrtelné mysli a zmizejí před Božím zákonem, který ničí všechno sobě nepodobné. Je pravda, že náš duchovní vzrůst může někdy býti, podle zdání, zadržen překážkami ve formě hříchu, nebo choroby, neb nějakého jiného nesouladu. Ale Křesťanská Věda nás vždy důrazně ujišťuje, že Bůh, dobro, jedině jest skutečný. Na str. 151 knihy Science and Health Mrs. Eddy píše: "Vše, co skutečně existuje, jest božská Mysl a její idea, a v této Mysli celé bytí je harmonické a věčné."

Málokdo čelil více a větším překážkám na cestě se smyslů k Duši než Pavel z Tarsu. Jednou řekl (I Epišt. k Korintským 15:31): "Na každý den umírám." Každým dnem stále více překonával falešný smysl života ve hmotě a v té míře zřejmě projevoval onen plný smysl života o kterém Ježíš mluvil. Kristus Ježíš, náš veliký dokazovatel života byl s to dovolati se božské pomoci v uzdravování z nemoci a hříchu. Tím se stal Ukazovatelem cesty a my jej pokládáme za vůdce na cestě k plnějšímu životu.

Spisy Objevitelky a Zakladatelky Křesťanské Vědy jsou plny výroků o faktu, že porozumění Bohu jako životu přináší nejen lepší smysl zdraví, ale že nám také dodává pocitu moci a síly překonávati nepříznivé okolnosti. V jednom takovém výroku, na str. 235 díla "Miscellaneous Writings" (Smíšené spisy), Mrs. Eddy píše: "Tímto systemem mění se také uznání člověka o jeho poměru k Bohu. Již nemusí hřešiti, býti churav a zemříti aby se dostal do nebe, ale žádá se od něho a je obdařen mocí, aby překonal hřích, chorobu a smrt."

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1941

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

The Problem of the Poor Unemployed Job . . . . . By Joseph G. Harrison

Have you looked at one of those charts that show what's happening to American business? If so, you may have thought that the business curve was going to run right off the top of the chart the way it's shooting skyward under the impetus of the defense program. Already at a point far surpassing the best days of 1929, American industrial activity is expanding at a never-before rate and there's every evidence that it will continue to do so for many months to come.

But business charts are not the only things affected by the current boom—it's turning America's labor supply upside-down. During the long decade of the 1930's, with the possible and qualified exception of 1937, there wasn't a day when the country got away from the burning question of how to find jobs for millions of workers. It's a different picture today and it will be increasingly different for a good while.

Unfortunately the country has not yet succeeded in eliminating unemployment. But it is going, and going so fast that defense officials are not at all sure about the labor supply when the top armament effort is reached in 1942-43. This concern is felt not only for skilled labor but also for unskilled in a number of categories.

Farmers' Dilemma

Go out into the countryside today and ask the independent farmer, who needs a few extra farmhands at harvest time, what he's going to do this year when his wheat, cotton, apples or other crops are ready to be gathered in. It's quite likely that he'll shake his head and say that it's been a long time since farm labor was as hard to find and that it looks as if there would be even less by fall.

Or go into a small New England town and try to round up a crew of semi-skilled workers to work in a cotton mill, a tannery or in a hundred and one other industries that demand no more than a measure of skill.

In many places they'll be mighty hard to find. Maine and New Hampshire, for example, have already found that the higher wages prevailing in Massachusetts and Connecticut have siphoned away a good many of their workers who would have been only too glad for a mill job two years ago. The same thing is true of up-State New York, where thousands of workers have been attracted by reports of high wages and limitless jobs in New York City, northern New Jersey and the industrial areas of Pennsylvania.

It's true, of course, that a number of these migrating workers don't find the job which shone so enticingly from a distance. Many of the workers unwittingly go to areas where there is no market for their particular type of skill, or they go there after all jobs have been taken. Nevertheless, enough have found jobs to leave the impression at home that there's always a better chance in another city, county or State. Thus it happens that some areas are already experiencing acute shortages, while others are surfeited.

Eventual Placements

As the defense effort expands, stimulating civilian industry all along the line, it is expected that many of these misinformed migrants will find work. It seems certain, however, that this will not be of the poorly-paid type which is customary in rural areas and without which large sections of agricultural America will find itself seriously handicapped. Some persons are already drawing a probable parallel between the harvest seasons of the next few years and the years 1917-18 when thousands upon thousands of acres of cotton went unpicked in the South due to the mass migration of Negroes to jobs in northern industry.

Despite the existence of large-scale, haphazard migrations, a measure of order is being introduced into the labor picture by the extensive training programs now being carried out in hundreds of industries and through Federal agencies. Well over a million workers have already been specially trained or have gone through "skill refresher" courses during the past year, most of them readily finding jobs.

Then, too, the Maritime Commission, the airplane industry, armament works, the railroads, the steel and rubber industries and many others are busy turning untrained farm and city youths into skilled workers. All this is helping to co-ordinate supply and demand in the labor field.

The latest move in this direction is the forming of a labor supply branch within the Office of Production Management's Labor Division. Through branches in all parts of the country, it will see that factories get the skilled labor they need. On a still larger scale—and with sufficient funds to do a thorough job—it might eventually see to it that unskilled and semi-skilled workers are also directed to where work is available. For it's the labor of the unskilled that makes the work of the highly skilled possible.

Down the Middle of the Road:

As Tension Between Senate and Navy Grows . . . . . By Erwin D. Canham

What can be done to bring Congress into the decisions of momentous import which President Roosevelt began to take with the occupation of Iceland? Of course, Congress was notified by presidential message afterward of the action taken. But it was not told, perhaps naturally, of steps still to come. The difficulties in the way of outlining a program to the entire Congress are quite obvious. But it is also apparent that there are grave dangers in an Executive going ahead and committing the Nation to policies which may well lead to actual war.

The general approval which public opinion and Congress are giving to the line of policy now being followed, is by no means adequate to satisfy the democratic process. Information after the fact, even if Congressional leaders were told privately the week-end before, as in the case of Iceland, is also not nearly good enough. The time is definitely at hand when the national legislature, speaking for the people, must give an explicit decision on the direction of present policy. It is quite probably not the time for the Administration to go to Congress and ask for a declaration of war against Nazi Germany or any other power. The effect on Japan of such an act is to be considered. Also it would be far better for some provocation actually resulting from Nazi aggression; to be the exact precipitant cause of a declaration of war. It is entirely possible that there will be no declaration of war at all. That is the fashion of the times, and in many respects it suits current needs. But it is imperative that the decisions authorizing acts which are the equivalent of war should be taken with the knowledge and consent of Congress.

The technique of adjusting executive foreign policy with congressional advice and consent is very difficult. Secrecy is of the essence. Plans for a projected action cannot be confided to the entire membership of Senate and House; they cannot even be confided safely to a large congressional committee. Any proposed action such as the occupation of Iceland would, of course, be subjected to considerable debate if presented in Congress. Resistance in the Senate, even of a tiny minority, can consume entirely unlimited time. And yet the continual pressing forward of the Executive is detrimental to the machinery of democracy when the decisions which he takes commit the whole Nation and involve warlike action.

Is there no compromise available? There is one, and it is hereby presented, with all awareness of its deficiencies. Why not set up a small congressional commission to confer with the President on foreign policy moves? Let the commission be as eminent, as respected, and as limited in numbers as is possible. Let its members be impressed with the imperative need for secrecy and pledged to it explicitly, except when they obtain the consent of the whole group for speaking out. Let this group confer with the President whenever either side desires, with the understanding that the President will talk over with them projected steps and confide in them the specific directives of his policy. The congressional commission would of course be unable to commit the entire Congress. Its views might not even be upheld by Congress. But it would be more or less representative, more or less of a cross section, and Congress would respect the Administration for taking even a selected group into its confidence. The members of the commission would, of course, be appointed by Congress itself.

This is not a new idea, but it might well supply the bridge, now sadly lacking, between such vast and irrevocable steps as the occupation of Iceland and the order to "shoot" if American ships or planes meet with resistance on their far-reaching patrols, and the authorization of Congress. It may be that President Roosevelt does have a strong majority of Congress behind him, but this is an ex post facto majority. What is important is congressional agreement beforehand. The accord of a small commission would not be congressional agreement, but it would be much better than what we have now.

The Country Speaks: Boston

One Little Word After Another . . . . . By Don McCammond

The man at the desk in the corner leaned back in his chair and sighed. There hadn't been a decent-sized story out of the beat all day, none for a couple of days for that matter. A couple of narcotic cases before the United States Commissioner hardly broke the monotony of the hot day.

The heat, maybe it would break a record and there would be an item to send in on that. The man at the desk swung his chair to look out over the Harbor. From the reporters' room on the twelfth floor, many of the Harbor's islands were visible. The nearest one dozed, like a great horseshoe crab taking a sunbath. Down the channel a black-painted hull headed eastward and outward bound. Hard to believe that those gloomy looking vessels were the cheery little Lady-boats, once white from top to toe. That was not the proper expression. From stem to stern, he should have said.

Away down the harbor, the slim bow of a destroyer was moving toward him. Even United States warships these days had a more somber look. Their goings and comings were so frequent now that it scarcely provoked comment. Once in a while there was some speculation as to whether they were American or British. Everyone knew the British were refitting their ships in our ports, but no one published it. At least not the details of ship, captain, or battles. Voluntary censorship, they called it.

Sailors All Around

And you could see His Majesty's sailors all over town, the name band on their pancake hats covered or removed. That was an odd incident at lunchtime a few days ago. Three tars walking up to a movie had suddenly found themselves under a verbal attack by a graybeard in a faded purple uniform. At first glance he looked like a sailor, too. But he wore a belt around his waist, with a canteen attached. On the band of his hat were painted, by hand apparently, the words, "The Rescue Army."

No one seemed to know why the elderly man was so enraged. The sailors good-humoredly took his abuse, finally walking away from him into a theater. The "Rescue" man strode down the street still talking about war and persecution.

Across the room, seated at their desks, but talking across the telephone table between them, sat two of the young reporter's colleagues. Colleagues—he grinned. They were both more than twice his age, could remember and "reminisce" about all the events that had stirred local or national interest since the turn of the century. They had covered most of them. He knew his own impatience at times was amusing to them.

They were talking about the young objector to selective service who had been sentenced to a year and a day in the Federal penitentiary a few days previously. Counsel for the defendant had made an almost oratorical plea for leniency. He said the youth's refusal to register was guided by an "inner light" too strong to deny. The Government's position was simply that the youth had broken the law. Conscientious objectors are given a hearing after they register, but they must first comply with the law.

Objector Issue Weighed

The young reporter listened. Their arguments were characteristic of the men. Kindly and thoughtful, one of them wanted a special provision in the law to take care of these extreme objectors whose conscience prevented them from even registering.

The other debater, more matter of fact, felt that no exceptions should be made. A Nation almost at war could not let law-breakers, particularly this type, go scot-free, he said. Their audience thought it over. He suspected he leaned to the latter's arguments.

However, if the law worked an injustice, violating the religious beliefs of a number of objectors, he supposed it should be changed. But it was rapidly getting too hot to argue over what was at present a moot question.

A gong struck in his memory. The weather, perhaps it had broken that record. He stood up and stretched, drawing the attention of the other two. "I'm on my way up to the Weather Bureau," he said. "If the building burns down or is bombed by the enemy, give my office a ring, will you?" he added.

Iran and Afghanistan in Ferment as the War Nears

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The Great Mountain Ranges of West Central Iran Rise Above the Land of the Pairavand Lurs

A remarkable photograph showing the grandeur and inaccessibility of much of Iran. It was made by the archeologist, Erich F. Schmidt, and is taken from his volume, "Flights Over Ancient Cities of Iran," published by the University of Chicago Press, with whose permission this picture is reproduced.

British India, Germany, and Russia interested in trade of lands in Asian Continent—German pressure in 1940 led Iran to make trade pact—Iran is more vulnerable than Afghanistan to possibility of invasion during war.

By Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 11—Russia's leaping into the arena has deprived Iranians and Afghans of the protecting wall which, generally speaking, keeps the flames of European's wars from the heart of Asia.

The lesser of the two problems is the Afghan one, for a mountainous people inhabiting a territory equal to nine South Atlantic States of America with a population of about 10,000,000 and still mainly depending on proceeds of the land, is rather "small game" for Adolf Hitler.

Also judging from their past struggle for national independence both against England and Russia every spur of the Afghan mountains would be defended to the bitter end, the might of Hitler's air force notwithstanding. Also many battles would have to be won by the Nazis before they could reach more than 2,000 miles out to the western frontiers of Afghanistan.

In addition, King Mohammed Zahir Shah's Government is something very different from that which obtained there less than half a decade ago. The state has been organized and the people awakened to an acute sense of nationalism which they won't barter for a foreign political ideology.

Modern Trade Studied

In trade and industry also great progress has been made. Recently an Afghan industrial delegation was sent to Japan to study industrial progress. Thus the Afghans are in no way inclined to break their neutrality.

Quietly they wish to pursue their own line of neutral policy, for they have cordial relations with their neighbors and wish to retain them. In a speech from the Throne a few days ago the Afghan King opened the second session of the fourth Afghan Parliament at Kabul, expressed his decision for complete neutrality in the present war.

Above all, the Afghans do not wish to embarrass their northern neighbors—the Russians have been constantly indulgent toward Afghan imports and exports. Neither has been subjected to the "license" system, the "net balance" principle, or any other usual trade restrictions.

Trade With Neighbors

The Soviets in 1924 removed the tax on Afghan wool. In 1925 Russian imports from Afghanistan were $2,720,000 and according to the latest figures have risen to $9,800,000.

It is also interesting here to note the difference between Russian and British trade with Afghanistan. In 1914 British India imported from Afghan territory goods worth $350,000 while Russian imports were worth only $125,000.

In 10 years' time the imports of these two countries became nearly equal, British India importing $400,000 and Russia $325,000 worth.

The Situation in Iran

But the more important question is that of Iran. Here is a country not only more vulnerable than Afghanistan, but whose international contacts in the Capital, Teheran, bring that region within the Black Sea struggle.

In Central Asian countries it is generally believed that the Germans sooner or later will take the Ukraine and the oil wells at Baku, unless the United States coming into war strikes at Western Germany and makes the Nazi hordes retrace their steps homeward.

In the meantime Iran considers neutrality as the best national policy. The reason is that the Iranians desire to develop their local industries because they have felt far from satisfied with trade connections with Russia, despite the fact that no less than four trade conventions—1921, 1917, 1931, and 1935—between them have been drawn up; and the predominance of Russian commercial and political status in Northern Iran has never ceased to be a source of anxiety to the Shah.

Yielded to Nazi Pressure

When in April, 1940, the trade pact signed between Germany and Iran under which Iranian and German goods could pass through Soviet territory on a clearing understanding, it provided clear proof that Iran preferred no longer to be under Russian commercial tutelage. No doubt the Soviets did not relish the new arrangement, but they had to yield in this as in other respects to German demands during the last year.

The immediate result of the pact was an enormous influx of German workers and goods to Iran. The inconvenient facts of former German embezzlement of money from the National Bank of Persia were smoothly explained though Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's Teheran visit, and German commercial representatives of such key German concerns as Siemens, the IG Farbenindustrie, Demag, Krupps and others are now firmly established in the Shah's Kingdom.

And where a German goes he has his "club," though not necessarily during this war only, to provide social amenities for men of the German race and also to attach others to the Nazi cause.

Watched by Gestapo

Thus with an increase of German commercial activities in Iran a Deutsches Klub was started in Teheran with Gestapo headquarters to watch sover some 1,500 Germans in Iran, the whole connected with the "cell" of Dr. Kurt O. W. Grünau for Nazi propaganda in the Middle East.

The Shah at the moment is playing the role of a neutral for not until the Germans are actually thundering at the Gates of Tebriz in Western Iran, possibly trying to force their way to the Iraq oil wells at Mosul with one prong, and striking hard at Baku with the other, will he be forced to act.

In that eventuality, of course, he will have the co-operation of the British from the Persian Gulf through the two-year-old Trans-Iranian Railway and from available Soviet troops from Turkestan. As in the World War Iran might again become the battleground of European nations.

Building Own Industries

Until that time arrives Iranians are interested only in hastening the improvement of their textile industries, for already since 1919 they had reduced their purchase of Soviet cloth by one third; and factories near Teheran are very active in making Iran self-supporting in this respect.

Iran will not voluntarily join the Axis because, its trade with Russia having dwindled to a minimum since Russian entry into the war, its imports and exports through Soviet territory at a standstill, in pursuance of its policy of industrial self-sufficiency it is concentrating on the new Rowanduz Road as a western outlet for its trade to Mosul and southward to Bundar Shah on the Persian Gulf, thus developing its commerce with Iraq and Turkey on the one hand and with the British Empire on the other.

The intensity of German propaganda at Teheran cannot be denied; but the Shah is strong enough to crush any movement through which a foreign nation might seek to influence his people. Above all he desires neutrality. It pays him better to pursue a neutrality policy at the moment than be plunged into the war.

Northwest Frontier in News Again

By the Associated Press

Simla, India, July 11

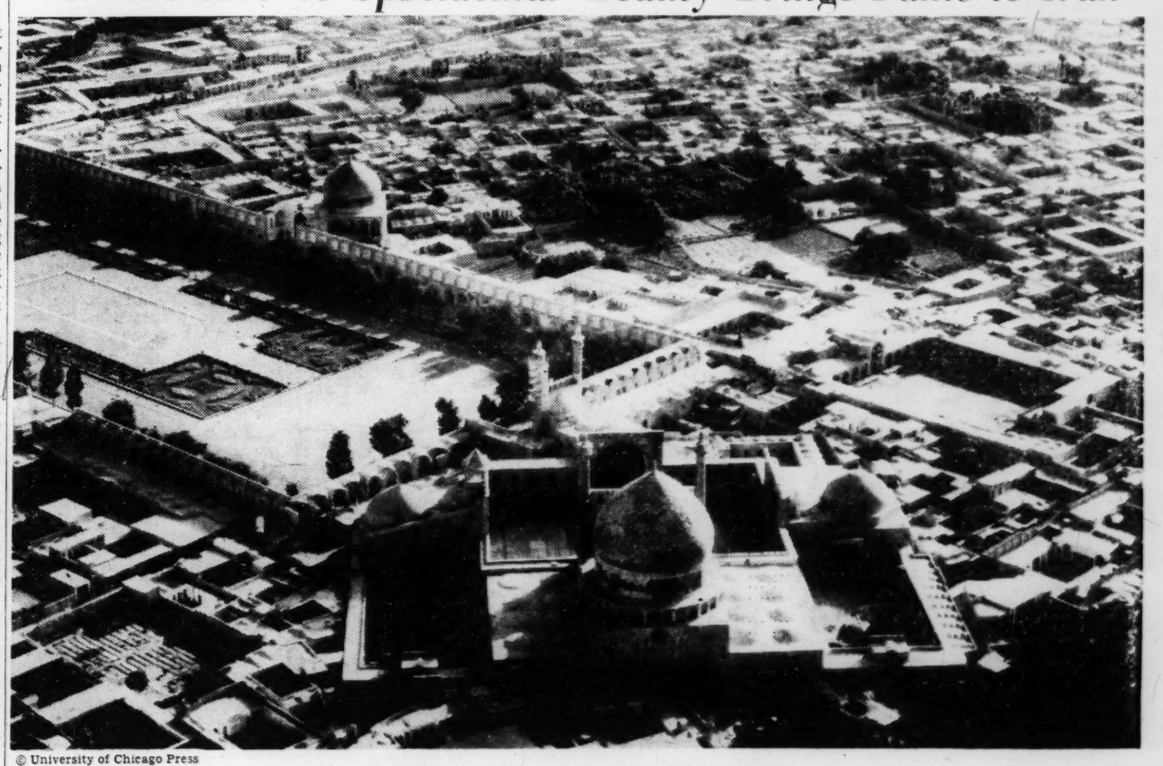
Trouble with hostile tribesmen in the Waziristan area on India's troubled northwest frontier, has broken out again, British officials announced.

The tribesmen were declared to have been induced by the local leader, the Fakir of Ipi, to interfere with communications in Datta Khel territory of the border.

Earlier it was reported in New Delhi that the Fakir was "making contacts with enemy influences in Afghanistan."

A number of German leaflets have been filtering from Afghanistan into the northwest area, where the Fakir has a considerable following, reports said.

Architecture of Spectacular Beauty Brings Fame to Iran



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Isfahan, the Most Beautiful City of Iran

Detail from another photograph by Dr. Schmidt, showing the town which once was the capital of the Safavid Shahs. In the foreground is the "Mosque of the Shah," which Dr. Schmidt calls "the most magnificent architectural remnant of this last renascence of Iranian art." Also reproduced by permission.

Bishop, Reach, Adams and Leo Martin Reach Massachusetts State Golf Semifinal

South Shore Youngster Eliminated Ray Marad

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONGMEADOW, Mass., July 11—Twenty-year-old Ted Adams of South Shore, who won the Massachusetts State Amateur Golf championship two years ago at Tedesco, is making a strong bid to win again—but he evidently believes in doing it the hard way.

After having qualified by the skin of his teeth, he has come from behind in three matches to reach the semifinal bracket, where he was due to face Leo Martin of Trapelo. New England champion and finalist in this tourney last year, at Longmeadow Country Club this afternoon.

This morning in a quarterfinal match Teddy scored a 20-hole victory over his rival in the championship two years ago, Ray Marad of George Wright, and the story of his victory is one of the courage of youth. Off to a bad start which saw him four holes down going to the seventh tee, Adams pulled himself together and slowly began to close the gap, catching his opponent at the 17th, and going on to win at the 20th.

Bishop, Reach, and Martin

Keeping Adams company in the semifinal bracket were three other top-notch Bay State golfers—Ted Bishop, the defending champion from Woodland, who defeated Joe Monahan, Jr., of Belmont, 5 and 4; Milton Reach, Jr., of the home club, who walked away from Mel Merritt, M. G. A. President from Salem, by a 7-and-6 score, and Leo Martin, who defeated Mel Demarais of Haverhill, 4 and 3.

The Adams-Marad match this morning was the one to follow; the others were more or less routine. Ted, himself, found it hard to believe he had won when his putt dropped for a win at the 20th amid the whooping of about 20 caddies, with whom he is far and above the favorite.

"I'm not playing well at all," he said after he had shaken hands with his opponent. "I shouldn't have come this far."

Only His Opinion

But that is only his opinion. Ted had a medal score of 73, and although he had to scramble in more places than one, it was his ability to come through in the pinch, to pull off the right shot at the right time, which finally gave him the victory.

Ted's start saw him lose the first three holes. In fact, his very first shot was an inauspicious omen for he hooked it out of bounds. On the second he missed a short putt of exactly the same length as the one he sank there to win 18 holes later. And on the third he settled into stride for a par-five, only to have Ray sink a six-foot putt for a birdie.

The next two holes were halved, and then on the picture-book sixth hole, which calls for a second shot over a wide pond, Ted pulled his ball over the hill at the left of the green. His return shot was bad and he found himself facing a deficit of four holes.

Sniping at Lead

Then he began sniping at Ray's lead. He sank a 10-footer for a birdie win at the seventh and won the 10th and 12th holes in par. He slipped momentarily at the short 13th, where he missed a three-footer for a half. That putt just wasn't there for him, for he tried to sink it several times later and on each occasion the ball broke away from the hole.

On the 14th he came out of the trap for a half, sinking a 12-footer in the process. He parred the 16th to cut Ray's lead to one hole, and then birdied the 17th by holing a putt of 15 feet.

As the pair started out for extra holes, the pressure was really on. Ted responded by getting a four at the first—only his second four there of the tournament, his other coming when he foured to win a qualifying berth in the play-off. Marad chipped and putted for his four. At the second it appeared as though Ray was going to win, for Ted hooked his drive badly, hitting a trap about 200 yards out, but he then pulled off the shot which completely crushed Marad.

Bishop Triumphs

In the rough, facing a blind shot to the green, Ted hit a No. 3 iron pitch which cleared a clump of trees and came to rest on the fringe. Unsettled, Ray chipped short and the match was over.

In the first match of the morning Bishop continued his sterling brand of golf to emiminate "Little Joe" Monahan. He went out in 34 even with a bogie at the first hole, and he was traveling at even par figures for the five holes he played coming in. For the six rounds he has played in the tournament, Bishop is only one over par on this long, exacting course..

Mel Merritt was hardly a match for Milton Reach, club champion here twice several years ago. Medalist last year, Merritt won only on hole all morning, was six down at the turn and lost 7 and 6. Reach is playing in this tournament for the first time.

Chance for Replay

The Martin-Demarais match was more of a contest, with both winning two holes on the first nine to stand all even at the turn.

The Trapelo twin turned on the heat at the 10th, where he sank a 15-footer for a birdie. He won the 11th by holing his chip shot for another birdie, and completely stunned his opponent by getting a third birdie in success with an 18-foot putt at the 12th. He won the match with a par-four at the 15th, which Demarais bogied by chipping badly after he had missed the green with his second shot.

If Lea Martin could get by Ted Adams this afternoon, and Bishop turn aside the challenge of young Reach, the stage would be set for a replay of the 1940 final, when Bishop won at Salen by a 5- and -3margin. The final will be played at 36 holes tomorrow.

M. G. A. Results

Quarter-Finals

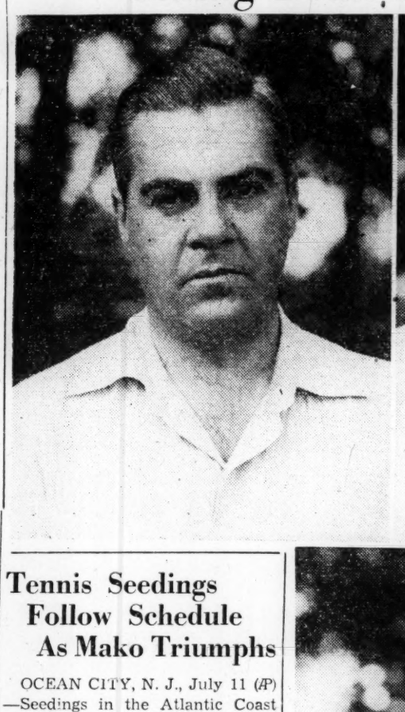
Ted Bishop, Woodland, defeated Joe Monahan, Jr, Belmont, 5 and 4
Milton Reach, Jr., Longmeadow, defeated Mel Merritt, Salem, 7 and 6.
Ted Adams, South Shore, defeated Ray Marad, George Wright, 20 holes.
Leo Martin, Trapelo, defeated Mel Demarais, Haverhill, 4 and 3.

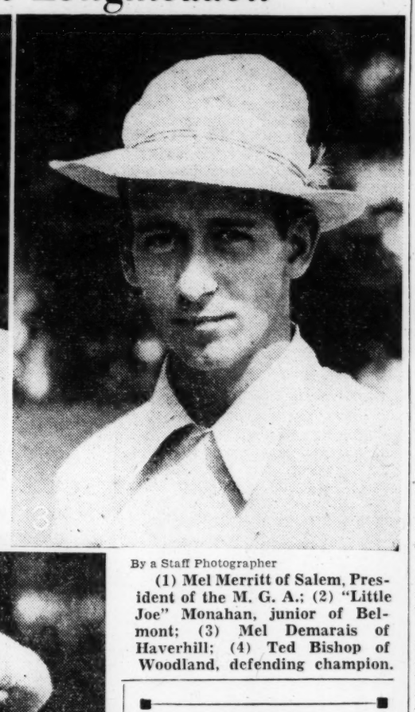
Former Bay State Amateur Winners

A list of former Massachusetts amateur champions follows:

1903—A. G. Lockwood, Allston.
1904—Andrew Carnegie, 2nd, Essex.
1905—A. G. Lockwood, Allston
1906—A. G. Lockwood, Allston.
1907—J. G. Anderson, Woodland.
1908—T. R. Fuller, Commonwealth.
1909—Percival Gilbert, Brae Burn.
1910—H. W. Stucklen, Brae Burn.
1911—J. G. Anderson, Brae Burn.
1912—H. Schmidt, Worcester.
1913—Francis D. Ouimet, Woodland.
1914—Francis D. Ouimet, Woodland.
1915—Francis D. Ouimet, Woodland.
1916—Jesse P. Guilford, Woodland.
1919—Francis D. Ouimet, Woodland.
1920—Fred J. Wright, Jr., Albemarle.
1921—Jesse P. Guilford, Woodland.
1922—Francis D. Ouimet, Woodland.
1923—K. E. Mosser, Brae Burn.
1924—Jesse P. Guilford, Woodland.
1925—Francis D. Ouimet, Woodland.
1926—Fred J. Wright, Jr., Albemarle.
1927—E. E. Lowery, Norfolk.
1928—Fred J. Wright, Jr., Albemarle.
1929—Fred J. Wright, Jr., Albemarle.
1930—Fred J. Wright, Jr., Albemarle.
1931—Fred J. Wright, Jr., Albemarle.
1932—E. P. Kirouac, Walpole.
1933—Joseph P. Lynch, Albemarle.
1934—W. O. Blaney, Brae Burn.
1935—E. S. Stimpson, Brae Burn.
1936—Clark Hodder, Framingham.
1937—David Whiteside, New Bedford.
1938—Fred J. Wright, Jr., Trapelo.
1939—Ted Adams, South Shore.
1940—Ted Bishop, Woodland.

Getting Down Near the Finals at Longmeadow





By a Staff Photographer

(1) Mel Merritt of Salem, President of the M. G. A.; (2) "Little Joe" Monahan, junior of Belmont; (3) Mel Demarais of Haverhill; (4) Ted Bishop of Woodland, defending champion.

Tennis Seedings Follow Schedule As Mako Triumphs

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 11 (AP)—Seedings in the Atlantic Coast tennis tournament worked out to perfection yesterday as the first four seeded stars moved into semi-finals of the men's singles, and the first two seeded players gained the women's singles final.

Gene Mako of Los Angeles, who arrived at the tournament a day late, caught up by defeating three opponents in quick succession. He eliminated Everson Pearsal of Westfield, N. J., 6-0, 6-0; George Pero of Miami University, 6-3, 6-2, and Ronald Edwards of San Jose, Calif., 4-6, 6-0.

Olewine Wins

Ted Olewine of Santa Monica, Calif., seeded second, also won three matches, defeating Jim Angelo of Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—1; Jerry Crowther of Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—0, and William Gillespie of Atlanta, Ga., 11—9, 6—1.

Third-seeded Seymour Greenberg of Chicago defeated J. H. Curtis of Lake Mohawk, N. J., 6—2, 6—0, in the third round, then disposed of Edward Amark of San Francisco, 6—1, 6—1, in the quarter-finals.

George Toley of Los Angeles, seeded fourth, won from Joseph Fishback of Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—4, in the quarter-finals.

Mrs. Lang Triumphs

Mrs. Millicent Hirsh Lang of New York, seeded first in women's singles, defeated Virginia Redford of Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1, and Helen Germaine of New York, seeded second, eliminated Betty Morris of New York, 6—2, 6—1, in the semnfinals.

In men's doubles: Frank Mehner and Cliff Berg of Utah University defeated Richard McKee and George Pero of Miami University, 3—6, 11—9, 7—5, in the quarter-finals; Mako and Olewine won from Earl Cochell of Southern California University and Ellis Slack of Long Beach, Calif., 4—6, 6—3, 6—2; Greenberg and Edwards defeated Fishback and Vincent Paul of New York, 6—4, 6—8, 7—5; and Gillespie and Toley conquered Amark and Robert Davis of San Francisco, 6—2, 8—6.

National League Schedule Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—The National League announces the following dates for playing off tie and postponed games and other schedule changes:

(All games doubleheaders unless otherwise designated.)

At Boston—July 13, Cincinnati; 16, Pittsburgh; Aug. 13, New York; 17, Brooklyn (one game moved down from Aug. 15); 20, St. Louis; 24, Pittsburgh.

At Brooklyn—July 15, Chicago; 20, Pittsburgh; Aug. 10, Boston; 11, New York; Sept. 7, New York.

At New York—Aug. 10, Philadelphia; 21, Pittsburgh (one night game); 23, Pittsburgh; Sept. 4, Boston (one game).

At Philadelphia—July 19, Cincinnati; Aug. 17, New York; 19, Cincinnati; 24, Chicago (one game moved up from Aug. 25); Sept. 21, Brooklyn; 23, New York.

At Pittsburgh—July 25, Brooklyn; 27, Brooklyn; Aug. 3, New York; 17, St. Louis; Sept. 5, Cincinnati; 11, Boston; 12, Boston.

At Cincinnati—July 31, New York (one game).

At St. Louis—Sept. 7, Cincinnati; 14, New York; 21, Chicago.

None at Chicago.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Bob Feller, Indians—Pitched six-hit ball and clouted single and three-bagger that figured in all of Tribe scoring against A's.

Kirby Higbe, Dodgers—His second straight five-hitter brought victory over Reds.

Mike Kreevich, White Sox—Led team's 14-hit attack on Senators with double and three singles.

Vern Olsen, Cubs—Held Braves to seven safeties and singled to drive in run in 3-1 triumph.

Joe Gordon, Yankees — His homer produced only run in abbreviated victory over Browns.

Coaker Triplett, Cardinals—His three-run circuit clout was big blow in defeat of Giants.

Rip Sewell and Joe Sullivan, Pirates—Kept Phils' eight hits well-scattered.

Dedham Winner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VENTNOR CITY, N. J.—Weaver W. Adams of Dedham, Mass., N. E. chess champion, defeated Milton L. Hanauer of New York, 3½ to 2½, and moved into a second-place tie with five others in the fifth round of the master's invitation tourney being held here.

Tiller Talk

The Squantum Yacht Club, long known as the sailin'est yacht club on the South Shore, headlines Massachusetts Bay yachting activities over the week end. Sunday the numerous Boston Bay fleet, almost 200 strong, invades the Quincy Bay racing quarters of Squantum for a regular season inter-club regatta.

The annual get-together of the inter-club fleet at Sqantum or its neighbor-club, Wollaston, always attracts a large spectator fleet, both yachting and rocking chair varieties. The spacious seating capacity of Wollaston Boulevard affords excellent vantage spots for the yachtsman or landlubber—the scene is second in New England waters to the "world series show" of Marblehead Race Week early in August.

Fast Boat's Paradise

The Squantum courses are perhaps the roomiest and, at the same time, the safest, of any racing spot in New England. There is very little advantage gained from tidal play, nor does the wind play many tricks on the racers. In fact, Quincy Bay is the "fast" boat's paradise, and the term—the boat's running away from the skipper—probably had its origin in this bay.

So when the starting gun fires at two o'clock Sunday off the Squantum Yacht Club, you spectators on Wollaston Beach shoreline will probably see the largest fleet of the Boston Bay season to date.

Around Marblehead waters, Corinthian continues to officiate. Tomorrow, the fifth race of the first series will send an ever-increasing 'Head fleet off on its regular Saturday Shangri-La. Corinthian again sponsors Sundays racing.

Boston Cruise

The ocean-going fleet tacks onto the Boston Yacht Club cruise which starts tomorrow at two, off Marblehead Rocks. First destination is Boothbay Harbor, to which point the power boats proceed at will. The sail boats race to that point.

On Monday the cruise heads for Vinal Haven, sail boats again to race to that point. Tuesday is set aside for a picnic and exploring on a "deserted hurricane island," off Rockland. Wednesday crews and skippers take time off for golf, swimming, tennis, and baseball. And some time during that busy day a power boat race will be staged.

The fleet then proceeds to Buck's Harbor Thursday, where most of the boats disband. However, for those who continue informally, Friday and Saturday have been set aside for a cruise through Egg Moggin Reach up Blue Hill Bay, with a rendezvous at Bar Harbor anchorage.

Along Cape Waters: The Ware Cup series gets under way Sunday and is concluded Monday off the Vineyard Haven Yacht Club . . . Wianno's sailors are racing for two trophy series tomorrow. The regular Saturday series and the championship series are carded . . . The Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association Trophy will be awarded annually to Wianno sailors for the yacht making the highest average in the three special races . . . Independence Day, Long Distance Race, and Labor Day Race.

* * *

Officers this year at Wianno are: Commodore William R. Scott, Vice-Commodore Howard C. Blossom, Rear-Commodore William A. Boyd, and Yachtmaster William P. Bangs.

* * *

Duxbury and Pilgrim Yacht Club skippers tangle Sunday in the first of this summer's series of team races at Plymouth . . . Tomorrow afternoon the I Class and Radios journey to Savin Hill for the Saturday series . . . John Dexter's Tecumseh is the latest Indian Class sensation . . . Harty Sass, former owner of Seminole, is the skipper of Tecumseh . . . Johnny McAleer is trying to "Kickapoo" the Hustler Class.

* * *

The Thirty Square Meter Class is more balanced at Marblehead this year . . . John Lawrence's Moose is not cleaning up as usual . . . And Charles Francis Adams' Thisbe is the Eight Meters hasn't had the monopoly of last year yet . . . Bobby Coulson, youthful National Junior champion, is proving last year's sensational performances are no fluke this season . . . Augustus Putnam and his Kungsornen is proving to be the latest hot combination at the 'Head . . .

W. A. D.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cooney	224	22	71	0	10	.317
Rowell	270	29	73	4	26	.270
Moore	219	25	59	4	22	.269
Hassett	123	15	33	0	9	.268
Sisti	249	26	57	1	19	.260
Miller	261	27	63	4	28	.241
Waner	111	10	26	0	9	.234
West	221	32	51	8	34	.231
Masi	86	6	15	0	5	.198
Berries	127	9	24	0	9	.189
Manno	30	2	5	0	4	.167
Montgomery	8	0	1	0	0	.125
Ross	42	1	4	0	2	.095
Weitelman	33	1	3	0	0	.091
Gremp	22	0	1	0	2	.045

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	237	72	96	16	60	.405
Cronin	246	49	83	6	50	.338
Di Maggio	295	72	91	4	23	.304
Tabor	257	30	78	9	60	.304
Foxx	236	54	70	12	60	.297
Finney	269	51	72	2	25	.268
Doerr	198	27	51	8	44	.258
Peacock	115	10	29	0	14	.252
Fox	72	8	19	0	8	.247
Pytlak	175	16	41	1	21	.234
Newsome	104	8	24	1	11	.231
Spence	102	11	22	1	15	.216
Carey	10	3	1	0	2	.100

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Chicago at Boston.
Cincinati at Brooklyn.

American League

Boston at Detroit.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

American League

Boston at Detroit (2).
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.

BULLETIN

ST. CHARLES, Ill., July 11 (AP)—Jeanne Cline, diminutive 17-year-old star from Bloomington, Ill., won the Women's Western Junior golf championship today by defeating Dorothy Campbell of St. Louis, Mo., 6 and 4 at the St. Charles Country Club.

Vermont Golf Tourneys At Ekwanok Club

By the Associated Press

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 11—The dates for two additional major golf tournaments to be played here within the next month were announced today. The Vermont State Golf Association will hold its 39th annual championship over the historic Ekwanok Country Club course the coming week, July 17 to 20, while the Women's Annual Invitation tournament is scheduled for Aug. 21, 22, and 23.

A leading contender in the Vermont State competition will be Tom Pierce, who was a finalist in the recent Robert Todd Lincoln Memorial tournament, which was won by Mark J. Stuart, of New York, the former Metropolitan amateur titleholder.

Pierce lost to Stuart, 3 and 1, in the championship final after the Harvard youngster had eliminated Ray Billows, ranking amateur golfer of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the semifinals through the medium of a dazzling 69. Pierce was carried to the last hole to score by 2 up despite his one-under-par card.

Winnipeg Chess Player to Try Atlanta Tests

WINNIPEG, July 11 (CP) — Abie Yanofsky, youthful Winnipeg chess champion, will compete in an Atlanta, Ga., tournament against leading United States Chess Masters next week.

Canon H. L. Roy, President of the Manitoba Chess Association, in announcing Yanofsky's third-straight triumph in the annual Manitoba Senior championship, said the teen-aged player would leave for Atlanta.

Yanofsky won the Provincial Crown in a play-off against A. Helman, former Provincial titlist. Both Yanofsky and Helman finished the seven-game tournament with six wins and one loss.

Braves' Attack Stalls Against Lefty Pitching

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Among the obstacles in Casey Stengel's path as he makes a belated struggle to leave the lower regions of the National League is the too-frequent impotency of the Braves against southpaw pitching. As a matter of cold fact, the locals are not as consistent looking at right-handers as Casey would like. But with a lefty out there on the opposing rubber, the attack stalls completely.

As a ball player might say, all a southpaw has to do to beat the Braves is toss his glove out of the dugout.

It isn't that bad, of course, but the box scores reveal that in 15 starts against lefties this season, Stengel has emerged with only four victories. That leaves 11 games on the losing side.

Olsen Scores

Since June 1 the Braves have been beaten by Ken Heintzelman of the Pirates, Johnny Vander Meer of Cincinnati, Larry French of the Cubs, Ernie White of the Cardinals, New York's Cliff Melton and now Vern Olsen, Chicago. In losing to French, White, Melton and Olsen the Braves made the slim total of 24 hits and three runs in 39 innings. Melton blanked them in 12 frames here. In winning the series opener at Braves Field yesterday, Olsen scattered seven hits.

The situation might be different if Chet Ross were in left field every day and taking his "cut" around third, fourth or fifth in the batting order. But with Chet still hampered by a spring training injury, Stengel's power is topheavy on the left-hand side. Most of the run scoring depends on the hits of Buddy Hassett, Maxie West, Bama Rowell and Gene Moore. Only Sisti, Cooney, Miller and the catcher swing right, and of this latter group, only Cooney has been hitting.

Javery Effective

However, there may be some consolation in the fact that Stengel's own pitching continues on the respectable side. Opposing Olsen in the series opener was Al Javery, and although the North Oxford youth was the losing moundsman, he delivered his sixth complete game in the most recent seven starts.

Except for the final score, Javery out-pitched Olsen. Al yielded only six hits and walked but two. He was good enough to win an average ball game. The local boy has twice beaten the Cubs this year, by 13-1 and 3-2 scores. His other three triumphs were over the Reds, Dodgers and Phillies. Stengel will give him another crack at the Cincy outfit early next week.

Cooney's Catch

Cooney and Sisti played sensational defensive ball behind Javery. Johnny made one of the best catches of his long career when he raced into deep right-center field and backhanded Dom Dallessandro's bid for a triple. A lot of center fielders wouldn't have come close to the ball. John makes them all look easy. Sisti was knocking down line drives at third base all afternoon. His throwing across the diamond has improved this year.

The Cubs, in their colorful new uniforms of red, white and baby blue, close their series at Braves Field tomorrow with a single, and it will be Ladies' Day. Incidentally, although none of the Cubs care to be quoted, most of them resent the fancy uniforms, which look like something a girls' softball team might wear.

* * *

Shorts . . . Big Manny Salvo will probably pitch the series final for the Braves tomorrow, leaving Dick Errickson to work one of the Sunday contests against the Cincinnati Reds . . . Tomorrow's engagement, remember, begins at 2 o'clock . . . All of baseball, with the possible exception of the Tigers, was rooting for Lefty Grove to chalk up his 300th major league victory at Detroit this afternoon . . . The Italian-Americans in Cleveland will give Dom Di Maggio a "day" on Sunday . . . On that occasion, Charley Wagner and Micky Harris will pitch a double bill against the Indians.

Judge Monahan Big Favorite Despite Defeat in Tourney

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONGMEADOW, Mass., July 11—He won't win the title in the 37th Massachusetts State Amateur Golf championship now being played here at Longmeadow Country Club, for he was eliminated in the second round yesterday, but there is one title he has already won and will have the rest of his days—he is a true sport.

Joseph W. Monahan is his name. He is better known to the professional world as Judge Monahan of the East Cambridge Probate Court, but to his friends he is "Big Joe," a grand fellow and the father of "Little Joe," a good golfer in his own right who was still in the tournament this morning as he faced the defending champion, Ted Bishop, in the quarter-finals.

Holed Out to Win

"Big Joe" has worked hard in this tournament. He qualified handily and then won his first-round match one up from Joe Looney of Trapelo yesterday morning. In the afternoon he faced Leo Martin, the New England amateur champion from Trapelo, and was put out by the same score. The two had come to the 18th green all even, when Leo suddenly holed a sand wedge short from 100 yards away for a winning deuce, and the gallery around the home green was treated to the unusual sight of one golfer—whose own ball was only 10 feet from the pin—congratulating his opponent 400 yards down the fairway.

When Monahan, senior, walked up the hill behind the 18th green, a smile wreathed his features. One might almost have thought he had won instead of losing.

"Wasn't that a grand shot?" he asked before anyone had a chance to speak to him. "You know, I said to Leo as we walked down the fairway to our balls, 'the thing that would please me the most would be for you to hole this shot,' and he did."

The Judge really wanted to win. In a way he wanted to keep "Little Joe" company in the quarter-finals. But at the same time he wanted Leo to win. It is a bit hard to understand, but that is Judge Monahan all over.

"Why, it would have taken all the color out of the tournament if Leo had been put out," he declared later as he rested in the locker room. "He belongs there, I don't. If I had beaten him and then gone on to the final to meet Bishop, where would that have left things? Two more days of 36 holes of golf would leave me pretty tired and no match for Ted."

In losing to Leo, the jurist did not do it the easy way. Or rather, he did not make Leo's win an easy one. He really tried all the way, even held a two-hole lead at the 11th. There he got a little tired, and Martin rattled off three holes in a row. The Judge wasn't through, however, and he evened the match at the 17th when he scrambled a four to Leo's five. Martin ended the battle with his second shot at the 18th.

Second Meeting

This made the second time these two have met in match play, the first time being during the final of a club championship at Sandy Burr. There Leo was again successful, but he had to travel 20 holes to win. The Judge and Martin are really great friends, having played as members of the famous Sandy Burr Yankees, the group of golfers who made such a runaway of the 1939 Metropolitan Four-Ball League race.

Judge Monahan today is still a good golfer. But he is not quite as good as he was a few years ago. His interest in his own game has slackened a little in favor of little Joe's, and although he would be the last to let his son know it, he really feels it keenly when the 20-year-old Holy Cross sophomore is playing.

These two have come a long way together. Those close to Massachusetts golf can recall the days when "Big Joe" brought "Little Joe" to tournaments and left the six- or seven-year-old youngster in the clubhouse with 20 cents to buy himself ice cream cones. They can remember how the father first cut down a set of clubs so that the son could learn the game, and how as he did learn it he became interested in what his father was doing. Now the scoreboard only tells one story for them—what the other is doing.

They have already created one record by becoming the first father-and-son combination to qualify for the state amateur championship match play rounds; may be some day they will set another when "Little Joe" wins the title. If he does, the M. G. A. could help that record by letting "Big Joe" award "Little Joe" the cup.

Hydroplane Pilot

Wide World

Charles (Chuck) Thompson

DETROIT, Mich.—Thompson, of this city, winner of the International Boundary Outboard Marathon championship for class A hydroplanes on the Detroit River, with the time of 57.31 miles per hour for the 60-mile test, is shown with his trophies. Thompson was the 1940 champion. About 60 drivers were entered in the races.

McNeill, Riggs Win in Western

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11 (AP)—National Champion Don McNeill of Gambier, Ohio, seeded first in the men's singles, took on Billy Talbert of Cincinnati, seeded No. 4, in a semifinal match of the 54th annual Western tennis tournament at the Woodstock Country Club today.

Dorothy Bundy of Winter Park, Fla., second seeded among the women, met Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, No. 4, in another feature match. The remaining semifinals in both divisions will be played tomorrow, with finals Sunday.

In yesterday's quarterfinals McNeill beat Dave Freeman of Pomona, Calif., seeded fifth, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4. Talbert eliminated George Ball of El Paso, Tex., 6-1, 6-2.

Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Clinton, S. C., the defending Western champion who was seeded second, defeated Harris Everett of Jacksonville, Fla., No. 8, 6-4, 6-3.

Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., No. 3, downed Earl Bartlett, New Orleans, sixth seeded, 6-4, 6-3.

First seeded Pauline Betz, also of Winter Park, beat Catherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., seeded eighth, 6-3, 6-4, while Miss Arnold triumphed over sixth seeded Jane Stanton of Hollywood, Calif., 8-6, 6-3. Miss Bundy won oved Shirley Fry, Akron, O., 14-year-old dark horse entrant, 6-0, 6-4.

Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco, third, defeated Barbara Bradley, of Los Angeles, seventh seeded, 6-3, 6-4.

Four-Ball Final

Mrs. Eli Brilliant of Bellevue and Mrs. George Adelman of Thorny Lea met Mrs. Henri Prunaret of Charles River and Martha Wiswall of Wellesley in the final of the annual women's four-ball tournament at the Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott.

Mrs. Brilliant and Mrs. Adelman defeated Mrs. R. F. Kimball and Grace English of the home club in a 20-hole semi-final yesterday and Mrs. Prunaret and Miss English went 19 holes to defeat Mrs. Donald Belcher of Winchester and Mrs. Frederick H. Tarr, Jr., of Rockport.

Local Box Score

Braves

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack 3b	4	1	1	1	1	4	0
Stringer 2b	3	0	0	0	2	3	0
Dallessandro lf	3	1	0	0	3	0	1
Nicholson rf	4	0	2	3	1	0	0
Galan cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	4	1	1	1	13	0	0
McCullough c	3	0	0	0	5	1	0
Sturgeon ss	4	0	1	1	1	4	0
Olsen p	4	0	1	1	0	4	0
Totals	33	3	6	7	27	15	1
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	4	1	1	1	2	3	0
Cooney cf	4	0	0	0	6	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	1	1	8	1	0
West lf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Ross lf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rowell 2b	3	0	0	0	2	3	0
*Manno	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gremp 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moore rf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
†Montgomery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	1	0	2	1
Masi c	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Javery p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
‡Tobin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	1	7	7	27	10	1

*Batted for Rowell in eighth. †Batted for Moore in ninth. ‡Batted for Javery in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Runs batted in, Nicholson, Olsen, Galan, Hassett. Two-base hit, Nicholson. Sacrifice, McCullough. Left on bases, Chicago 6, Boston 8. Bases on balls, off Olsen 5, by Javery 2. Passed ball, Masi. Umpires Jorda, Barr, Sears. Time, 1h. 46m. Attendance, actual, 2,390.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2.00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Braves Field Sta 9600
LADIES' DAY—Entrance on Babcock St.

Australian Cyclist Is Versatile Performer With Latest Six-Day Title Stunt

Guyatt Commands Attention Teamed With Ray Brooking

Australasian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia—Sprinting a quarter-mile on a bicycle is almost as different from plugging it 1000-odd miles in a six-day race as tap-dancing is from treadling a sewing-machine.

But all kinds of pedalling seem to come alike to 20-year-old 13-stone Victorian wheeler, Billy Guyatt, national pro quarter-mile champion. Guyatt outclassed the field in his first six-day race, with 19-year-old Ray Brooking (New South Wales) as partner.

The pair set an Australian record of 2101 miles—14 miles and 80 yards more than the previous best by Alf Goullet and Paddy Hehir in 1912. Experts rank Guyatt as Australia's best since Goullet, who made a fortune out of cycling in the United States and is rated with van Kempen as the greatest six-day rider of all time.

Outpaced Many

Before he turned pro in 1938, Guyatt defeated Mickey Franciose, U. S. champion, on the exhibition board track, Melbourne. Others he has outpaced include Charles Rampelberg, Guy Berthou and Georges Soulliac (France), Gino Bambagiotti (Italy) and Antoine (Belgium). Many class Guyatt ahead of "Flying Dutchman" van Vliet, best sprinter who has visited Australia in 15 years.

The riders pedalled 27 miles in the last hour of the six-day race. Of 26 sprints in the hour, Guyatt won nine and his partner four.

Oil-Painting Hobby

Signwriter Jimmy Coleman, who finished third with Hairdresser Randall Cook (N. S. W.), brought his easel and an unfinished oil painting to Sydney Arena, seeking relaxation with brush and canvas in some of his off-track hours. Things looked a bit blue for him at one stage, when his partner was out of action for eight hours, because of a fall.

Australians familiar with American cycling do not put either of the winning pairs in this season's six-day races in the same class as Gustave Kilcoin and Henry Vopel, rated the world's best team. Lennie Rogers and Bob Porter (N. S. W.) had to cover only 1955 miles to win the earlier race.

The cyclists averaged about 3½ hours' sleep a night in their cabins, which looked like outsize pianocases. But Porter, former Empire Games champion, managed to find time to trim neatly his wisp of moustache, little more than a row of bristles in Indian file. By comparison, Clark Gable's top lip looks like a tract of unexplored forest.

Balanced Meals

A fascinating sight for spectators was the way national road champion Corporal Deane Toseland (South Aust.) ate raw eggs as he cycled around. An uncooked egg takes some maneuvering, but Toseland, steering with one hand, adroitly cracked the shells on the handlebars, and spilt scarcely a drop of white or yolk. On leave from the Army, Toseland finished fourth, with Harry Latta (N. S. W.).

A shave cost one lap for Lloyd Thomas (New Zealand) and his partner, 1935 Australian road champion Clinton Beasley (Victoria). Beasley was away shaving when other riders clapped on the pace for a lap-stealing "jam." While the partners in the other teams worked quick changes, Thomas had to battle along without relief, until Beasley got to hear of it, and hurried to the track with patches of lather still on his face.

Arthur Windon (N. S. W.), who turned 25 on the third day, won 92 sprints in the race about two-thirds of the number decided while he was on the track.

Promoter of the races was Bob Spears, who won the world pro sprint title in 1920 and took the Paris Grand Prix in three consecutive years. Spears told the riders many tales of "Iron Man" Reg McNamara, an Australian who won 13 six-day races in America, and is now an official at Madison Square Garden cycling.

Flat-Tyre Finish

Finishing on a flat tyre, with several backwheel spokes broken, Tom O'Donnell (N. S. W.) won the 1941 national pro 25-mile broad-track title. The wheel was damaged when another rider tried to cut in, a few yards before the finish.

Included in the national five-mile championship at the last minute, when Rogers withdrew, ex-amateur Jack Kohlenburg, 18, won the title, averaging 30½ miles an hour. Spears said it was the most brilliant five-mile ride he had seen in any part of the world by so young a cyclist.

In a 100-kilometer teams' race, Porter and Ernie Greig set a new Australian record, 2h. 15m. 20s.

Cleveland, Cards Hold Race Spots

By the Associated Press

Though they can turn out to be duds just as easily as high explosives, there were definite indications today that the Cleveland Indians and St. Louis Cardinals aren't going to give up the pennant races without a struggle.

At the moment, the battles are just as they were before the All-Star contest, with the New York Yankees three and a half games up on Cleveland in the American League, the Brooklyn Dodgers three games to the good over the Cards in the National. But there's the hitch—the pace-setters didn't pick up any ground.

Di Maggio Hits

The Yanks, opening a swing through the West, got in five innings last night before it rained in St. Louis. That proved just enough for Joe Di Maggio to run his hitting streak to 49 straight and for Lefty Gomez to blank the Browns, 1-0, on five hits. At the same time, though, the Indians were beating the Athletics 3-2, with Bobby Feller setting the A's down on six safeties and then clinching victory No. 17 by scoring the deciding run after belting a triple in the ninth.

Di Maggio, with storm clouds looming overhead, bounced a drive off shortstop Alan Strange's glove for a single in the first inning. In the next frame Joe Gordon lofted a homer into the left-field seats, and that concluded the festivities for the evening.

Feller, honored on "Bob Feller night" by Cleveland kids who play on the sandlots, from which he graduated, was more liberal than in his three-inning All-Star stint. He gave the A's six walks, three of which, with an infield out, were good for one of their runs. But he also was in a hitting mood, for in addition to his vital three-bagger he singled in the second to help account for the Tribe's other two tallies.

Cardinals Rally

In the other circuit the Dodgers also were kept from widening their margin. In one of the program's two afternoon games they tamed the Cincinnati Reds, 8-3, on Kirby Higbe's second straight five-hitter and timely hitting by Cookie Lavagetto, Billy Herman and Ducky Medwick.

But the Cardinals stuck right on their heels. In a wild-eyed free-swinging contest that involved five homers and eight pitchers, the Redbirds first ran up an 8-0 lead, saw it disappear in one inning, then came back with five more to blast the New York Giants, 13-9, and end their own five-game losing streak.

With one exception all of the night tilts were eloquent testimonials to the popularity of baseball under lights. The night's top crowd, 34,849, was at the Polo Grounds; 32,280 turned out to honor Feller and watch the kid win the 99th game of his career; 17,949 at Chicago saw the White Sox support John Dungan Rigney's seven-hit hurling with a 14-hit assault of their own to down the Washington Senators, 5-1, and the lure of the Di Maggio streak was strong enough to bring 12,682, second-biggest crowd of the year, into St. Louis' Sportsman's Park.

Pirates Score

Only the National League Phillies were unable to top 10,000. Winners of but two of their past 14 games, they were whipped, 6-3, by the Pittsburgh Pirates before a gathering of 4,630. Nick Etten's home run got the tail-enders off on the right track and Tom Hughes' five-hit pitching kept them there for seven innings. But in the eighth the Pirates rushed over five runs on three hits, three walks and an error.

The other day game, also in the National League, produced the neatest hurling duel of them all. The Chicago Cubs' Vern Olsen came out the winner, 3-1, over the Boston Braves' Al Javery, with Javery allowing only six hits to Olsen's seven, but Olsen getting one of those six to drive in the deciding run.

In the American League the Boston Red Sox were rained out at Detroit. Thus Lefty Grove had to postpone until today his bid for major league victory No. 300.

Trophies to Spare

Wide World

Bud Ward Adds Another

SPOKANE, Wash.—Bud Ward returns from Colorado after winning the center trophy, which is emblematic of western golf supremacy. He is shown in the Athletic Round Table Club quarters with 11 major trophies which he has won in the past seasons. His next tourney is the Northwest open on Aug. 6, 7, and 8 at Portland.

Former Schoolboy Rivals Clash in PGA Golf Match

DENVER, Colo., July 11 (AP)—A couple of ex-Texas caddies—rivals since Fort Worth schoolboy days—squared off today in the "main event" of quarter-final matches of the 1941 national Professional Golfers Association championship.

It was Defending Champion Byron Nelson against "Golfer of the year" Benny Hogan over 36 holes and take your pick. There was little to choose between the two.

Hogan, 138 pounds, had an edge over his bulkier rival in long shots from the tee but Nelson matched this as the greatest iron hitter in the game.

Beat Smith, Guldahl

Pre-tournament favorite as the result of blazing practice sessions, Hogan reached the quarter-finals with a 2-and-1 win over Horton Smith in yesterday's 36-hole third round. Nelson came through with a 4-and-3 victory over Ralph Guldahl, a two-time former U. S. open titlist.

The three other quarter-final clashes today also were framed in unusual settings—gate attractions in any tournament.

Gene Sarazen and Denny Shute matched shots in the "Battle of Veterans"; colorful Sam Snead, the mile-long walloper on a mile high course, against P. G. A. freshman Lloyd Mangrum and Jimmy Hines renewing with Vic Ghezzi a feud postponed when Hines was forced to default because of a hand infection.

Sub-Par Golf

Sarazen, blasting the course for sub-par golf, was a bit weary at the finish but rolled up the biggest score of the tournament in knocking out Bruce Coltart, 9 and 7, in yesterday's third round.

Prime favorite of the gallery, Snead took an a "toughie" in slim, mustached Mangrum and off comparative third-round performances, the swatter from Virginia actually rated only second choice. Mangrum had to shoot his 36 holes yesterday in a four under par 138 to squeeze out a 1 up win over Mark Fry, the tournament's sensation from Oakland, Calif.

Fry carded a two-round 139 and bowed out with the best scoring record up to that time, 10 strokes under par for the 66 holes he played.

Snead, putting badly, kept in the thick of the fight with a 1 up win from Mike Turnesa of Elmsford, after trailing the New Yorker until the 31st hole.

Medalist of the tourney, Snead has twice reached the finals.

P. G. A. Results
Third Roundup

Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, defeated Ralph Guldahl, Chicago, 4 and 3.
Gene Sarazen, East Chester, N. Y., defeated Bruce Coltart, Absecon, N. J., 9 and 7.
Denny Shute, Chicago, defeated Leonard Ott, Edgewater, Colo., 5 and 3.
Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa., defeated Horton Smith, Pinehurst, N. C., 2 and 1.
Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., defeated Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., 6 and 4.
Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., defeated Mike Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y., 1 up.
Lloyd Mangrum, Monterey Park, Calif., defeated Mark Fry, Oakland, Calif., 1 up.
Victor Ghezi, Deal, N. J., defeated Jack Grout, West Pittston, Pa., 1 up.

Krais Eliminated In School Tennis Upset by Dorfman

PHILADELPHIA, July 11 (AP)—Elimination of Fred Krais, Pelham, N. Y., and Randall Clark of Tulsa, Okla., reduced the seeded list to six as the National Interscholastic tennis tournament went into the quarter-final round today.

Krais, No. 6 in the rankings, was defeated by Irvin Dorfman, New York City, 0—6, 6—2, 6—3, while seventh-seeded Clark went down in a three-set battle with John R. Moses, Exeter, N. H., 6—8, 6—2, 6—4.

Top favored E. Victor Seixas of Philadelphia, and second-seeded James Evert, National Junior champ from Chicago, survived in straight sets but neither pushed over soft touches.

Seixas defeated Joe Pickering, Youngstown, Ohio, 6—2, 6—4, while Evert won out in a hard battle with Fred Kovaleski, Hamtramck, Mich., 6—4, 7—5. It was Seixes' first match of the tourney.

Bill Vogt of Pittstown, Pa., who hasn't been extended to three sets during the competition, came through with a 7—5, 6—2 triumph over Scott Stickle, Scarborough, N. Y.

Completing the quarter-final bracket were Richard Hart, Miami, Fla., who defeated Richard Shipp, Harrisburgh, Pa., 6—3, 6—3; Blair Hawley, Exeter, N. H., winner over Edwin Ernst, Overbrook, Pa., 6—4, 6—2, and Grant Small, Scarsborough, N. Y., who eliminated Reggis Cooper, Washington, D. C., 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Record String

NORFOLK, Va., July 11—Like Joe Di Maggio, the Norfolk Naval Training Station Baseball team isn't awed a bit by previous records.

It whipped the Naval Base Marines 16-0 for its 28th straight win, including one forfeit, and looked to week-end games to run the string to 30.

When the sailors hit 26 straight they equaled the all-time major league record of consecutive triumphs set by John McGraw's New York Giants, and then set the record of their own with 27 and 28.

Did You Know?

Johnny Neun was the last big leaguer to make an unassisted triple play. While playing first base for the Tigers, he did it on May 31, 1927.

Ted Schroeder, Kramer Tackle Parker, Sabin

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 11 (AP)—Two young Californians who became National Doubles champions last year were in the singles semifinals of the annual Spring Lake tennis tournament today with an outside chance of making the championship round a "family affair."

Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder, both 20, reached the round of four last year also but couldn't make the finals. This year Kramer, seeded third, engages second-seeded Wayne Sabin of Reno, Nev., and Schroeder, No. 5, plays defending champion Frankie Parker who has yet to be beaten on a Spring Lake court.

"I'll beat him," Kramer said simply. Sabin twice this year has taken the measure of the Californian, but Kramer said: "I think I'm a better player than he; and I don't see why they seeded him ahead of me. Just wait."

Schroeder was more conservative: "Frankie's plenty tough, but he's going to get licked here some time and I may be able to do it. I almost had him last year."

Schroeder upset Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., yesterday.

Parker, meanwhile, was eliminating two fellow Californians, Arthur Marx of Hollywood and Eddie Alloo of Palo Alto.

Sabin required 45 minutes to dispose of Frankie Shields of New York in straight sets.

Kramer and Schroeder won their first doubles match easily yesterday. They are heavy favorites.

American League

	W.	L.	P.C.	G.B.
New York	49	26	.653	
Cleveland	47	31	.603	3½
Boston	40	33	.548	8
Chicago	39	36	.520	10
Detroit	39	40	.494	11½
Philadelphia	34	41	.453	15
St. Louis	27	46	.370	21
Washington	26	48	.351	22½

Results July 10

New York 1, St. Louis 0. (5 inns).
Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 5, Washington 1.
Boston at Detroit, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	51	24	.680	
St. Louis	49	28	.636	3
New York	39	33	.542	10½
Cincinnati	39	36	.520	12
Pittsburgh	34	35	.493	14
Chicago	35	42	.455	17
Boston	29	43	.403	20½
Philadelphia	20	55	.267	31

Results July 10

Chicago 3, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 8, Cincinnati 3.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 13, New York 9.

Back Spin Shot

BALTIMORE, July 11 (AP)—Charlie Betschler, pro at the Hillendale Country Club, vouches for this one:

Eddie Semmler swatted a tee shot on the 110-yard 17th hole. The ball landed six inches past the cup, but, because of extreme backspin, hopped backward for a hole-in-one the hard way.

Southeastern A.A.U. Swimming Meet at Birmingham Saturday

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A checkup on the Southeastern A. A. U. swimming and diving meet which will be held in Birmingham, Ala., this week end, shows that seven States have entered. Arkansas is expected to enter before the week end and make it the eighth State.

Swimmers competing are from Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Georgia, and Tennessee.

Uncle Sam will be represented by soldier teams from four Southern camp divisions: Camp Blanding, Florida; Fort McClellan, Alabama; Fort Benning, Georgia, and Barksdale Field, Louisiana.

Fort McClellan carried off the men's trophy last year and reports another strong squad will hit the water in Birmingham Friday and Saturday.

Women's Champion

Hilda Argo, pretty little swimmer from Jacksonville Beach, Fla., returns with the Jacksonville Beach team that captured women's team honors last season. Hilda, who competed in 11 events last year and won six firsts, losing only to Reba Morton and Ann Hardin in senior events, will vie with these senior performers for top honors this year.

Reba, now swimming on Long Island, and Ann, representing New Albany, Ind., will resume their Southeastern competition at the meet.

Davis Gammage of Auburn, who led men's scorers in 1940 with three firsts and three seconds, will take time off from R. O. T. C. training at Fort Benning long enough to compete for the Birmingham team.

Added Entries

Tampa and Riviera, Florida, added entries last Saturday to those already sent J. H. Dickson, Southeastern A. A. U. committeeman and meet director. William Megrath, junior three-meter broad diving champ in Florida, will compete from Riviera.

Swimmers also will be in Birmingham from Atlanta, Louisville, Eufaula, Ala.; Montgomery and Knoxville, with Nashville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Little Rock and New Orleans expected to have performers by this week end.

* * *

Before a crowd of 1116 fans, the first place Deland club defeated the Florida State League All-Star nine by a 7-3 score last Saturday in Daytona Beach, Fla. A triple play, the first in the history of the all-star game and the eighth made in the league in six years, was pulled by the Deland club in the sixth inning. Eddie Harper, a southpaw, went the route for Deland and gave up 10 hits. Fred Swindells, of Orlando, started for the all-stars and was charged with the defeat.

* * *

Major Trammell Scott, president of the Southern League, is planning on calling a meeting of the league directors in the near future to discuss matters reportedly of grave financial nature.

The Major declined to go into particulars but it is no secret that several of the clubs have had slim pickings at the gate this season. One, Chattanooga, failed as a fan-owned enterprise and Birmingham, New Orleans, Memphis, and Little Rock are using up the red ink at an alarming rate.

Foremost among the suggestions for meeting the crisis is to cut admission prices from 75 cents grandstand to, say, 50 cents. At least two club directors are known to be in favor of this move. Others who are doing all right at the gate, notably Atlanta and Nashville, naturally oppose it.

The question of admitting service men at a lower price, or even free, also is reported in line for discussion at the meeting. The soldiers haven't turned out for the ball games in the volume expected and by admitting them at a reduced rate some operators believe more standard-admission paying customers will be attracted to the parks.

C. J.

Last Opportunity For Jeanne Cline To Win in Junior

ST. CHARLES, Ill., July 11 (AP)—It's now or never for Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., in the Women's Western Junior golf tournament.

Although a familiar figure on the golfing scene since she was 14, Miss Cline never has been able to win the Western Junior title. Today gave her a last chance—a meeting with Dorothy Campbell of St. Louis in the tourney finals. She'll be too old to compete in this event next year.

She was an overwhelming favorite to defeat Miss Campbell after playing brilliant golf all the way to the title round. Miss Cline moved through the semifinals yesterday with a 6-and-5 victory over Betty Brown of Texarkana, Ark., and Miss Campbell defeated Betty Jane Haemerle, another St. Louisian, in 22 holes.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Heard in the Press Box

Caught between the bases . . . Brooklyn gets the 1942 All-Star game because Gerry Nugent at Philadelphia said: "No, thanks." . . . Gerry, according to gossip, wants Connie Mack to have the first midsummer classic at the Phillie ball park . . . Some of the boys who were there say the worst looking All-Star was Jeff Heath, the Cleveland outfielder . . . He hit into a double play, was called out on strikes, and dropped an easy fly ball . . . Umpire Bill Summers says Bobby Feller's curve is as quick as the average pitcher's fast ball . . . Bill McGee is still trying to win his first game for the Giants.

* * *

The National League never has won an All-Star clash in an American League park . . . Julio Bonetti, who once pitched for the Cubs and Browns, has been tossed out of organized baseball by President William G. Bramham of the National Association, governing body of the minors . . . The hurler is accused of taking money from an alleged gambler while a member of the Los Angeles club, where he has been winning, and now plans to fight the case in court . . . Said President Dave Fleming of the L. A. outfit: "Professional baseball cannot, and will not, permit players to associate with questionable characters."

* * *

The Sporting News this week carries the story that Roger Peckinpaugh may slow up on Feller and give him more rest between starts . . . Charley Jamieson, former Cleveland outfielder, may take a coaching berth under Peckinpaugh . . . More than 18,000 reserved seats had been sold for the washed-out July 4th double-header between the Dodgers and Giants at Ebbets Field, but Larry MacPhail collected $10,000 on rain insurance—which cost $1,700 in the beginning . . . Give Hank Gowdy a little credit for the sudden rise of Elmer Riddle, the Cincinnati hurler . . . Hank is the silent partner in Bill McKechnie's frequent success with moundsmen . . . Zeke Bonura is assistant Athletic Director at Camp Shelby in Mississippi and recently hit two homers in a ball game there.

* * *

Washington's Senators, current occupants of last place in the American League, haven't finished there since back in 1909, when Joe Cantillion was manager . . . Before he rejoined the Senators as reserve catcher and pinch hitter, Cliff Bolton was managing Clark Griffith's Greenville club in the Sally League . . . Young Calvin Griffith is President of the same outfit . . . Baltimore tried to convert Tom Hafey, third baseman, into a pitcher, as the Phils did with Bucky Walters . . . Hafey has one of the strongest throwing arms in the business . . . Woody Rich is now pitching at San Diego and has a one-hitter over Hollywood.

* * *

Just eight years ago Joe Di Maggio hit safely in 61 consecutive Pacific Coast League games. . . . Between games of the July 4th double - header between the Yankees and Washington, the day Di Maggio tied George Sisler's major league standard, somebody stole Joe's pet bat. . . . It had carried him through more than half his streak. . . . Rumor has Muddy Ruel succeeding Bucky Harris if and when Clark Griffith decides to make a managerial shift. . . . Buddy Lewis will join the Army Aug. 11. . . . Is Tom Yawkey becoming interested in night ball? . . . Kirby Higbe has never beaten the Pirates.

Seeded Players Again Advance In Women's Net

PHILADELPHIA, July 11 (AP)—Despite stiff opposition encountered by two top-ranking players, the seeded list remained intact as the Middle States women's grass court tennis tournament reached the quarter finals today.

Sixth-seeded Helen Pendersen Rihbany of Boston and defending champion Helen Bernhard of New York had to fight through three sets for their advancement while other favorites forged ahead with less difficulty.

Most exciting tennis of the tourney developed in more than an hour of play before Mrs. Rihbany finally scored a 6—4, 3—6, 6—2 triumph over Helen Marlowe of Los Angeles, attempting a comeback after four years' absence from competition.

Third-ranked Miss Bernhard got a good workout in eliminating Dorothy Wightman of Longwood, L. I., daughter of the International Cup donor, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1. It was the second time in two days the defending champ had been carried three sets.

The Nation's ranking feminine player, top-seeded Helen Jacobs, ousted Peggy Welsh, Philadelphia's Middle States girls champion, 6—1, 6—1, while Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, New York, seeded second, beat Argyll Rice of Hartford, Conn., by the same count.

Also advancing were Hope Knowles, Philadelphia, seeded fourth; Margaret Osborne, San Francisco, seeded fifth; and unseeded Nancy Ritchie, Philadelphia, and Nellie Sheer, Miami Beach, Fla.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (three leaders in each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Williams, Red Sox	70	237	72	96	.405
Cullenbine, Browns	69	220	42	81	.368
Heath, Indians	75	287	50	105	.366
Reiser, Dodgers	63	243	61	86	.354
Mize, Cardinals	58	212	31	74	.349
Slaughter, Cardinals	77	299	50	97	.324

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 10

International League

Newark 5-2, Buffalo 3-7.
Syracuse 13, Rochester 2.
Jersey City 4, Toronto 1.
Baltimore 2, Montreal 1.

American Association

Indianapolis 8, Milwaukee 1.
Kansas City 7, Louisville 0.
Minneapolis at Toledo—rain.
St. Paul at Columbus—rain.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 3, San Francisco 1.
San Diego 7, Sacramento 4.
Seattle 2, Portland 1.
Los Angeles 7, Hollywood 5.

Texas League

Houston 3, San Antonio 2.
Shreveport 11, Beaumont 6.
Tulsa at Fort Worth, postponed.
Oklahoma City at Dallas—rain.

Southern Association

New Orleans 3, Chattanooga 0.
Nashville 9, Memphis 7.
Little Rock 11, Knoxville 10 (10 innings.)
Atlanta at Birmingham, postponed.

Eastern League

Binghamton 4, Springfield 0.
Albany 12, Hartford 1.
Elmira 5, Scranton 3.
Wilkes-Barre 3, Williamsport 3 (tie).

Golf to Wings

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas — Two years the golf champion of the Northern Junior College Athletic Conference, Emil L. Sorenson of Duluth, Minn., is after laurels in an entirely different field. He is a Flying Cadet at Randolph Field and is half way through the 30-weeks course which will provide "wings" of a commissioned officer of the Army Air Corps.

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New Films on Boston Screens—Radio Prospects for the Week End

Benchley's Adventures In the Disney Studios

Back-stage stories have long been popular on the screen. Proceeding presumably on that theory, Walt Disney has provided an informal tour of his studios with Robert Benchley to represent a diffident visitor. As might have been expected of a hospitable host, he shows his guest one or two complete animated films along with a couple of others in the making, and has explained to Mr. Benchley the various processes which go into the preparation of cartoon entertainment. The whole has been gathered together under the title of "The Reluctant Dragon" and is now to be seen at the Keith Memorial.

The descriptions of technical processes and the various departments of the Disney studios are clear enough, but, like the stage magician's expositions of his tricks, even after the processes have been explained, audiences are still a little uncertain about how it all is done. Mr. Benchley and the audience look on, for example, while a pretty girl speaks like a locomotive. An orchestra plays synchronized music and technicians provide appropriate accompanying sounds, while an amusing little train fantasy is run off on a studio screen.

But that is only one of the details along the way. The voice of Donald Duck is to be seen and heard at work. There is a glimpse of the color laboratories. Mr. Benchley clambers up to see an impressive camera in operation. Something of the work of the animators is shown. The technique of cartoon drawing is explained briefly in a visit to an art class. There is an outline sketch about a precocious infant called "Baby Weems." And there is a lively cartoon on "How to Ride a Horse."

To go back again to the beginning, it seems that Mr. Benchley was persuaded by his wife to visit the studios as an unwilling agent to offer Mr. Disney a child's story called "The Reluctant Dragon." He is admitted to the studio, but by one excuse after another he postpones his interview with the producer. When at last he does meet Disney he is invited to sit down and look on "The Reluctant Dragon" in completed form. This is an imaginative film within a film, relating the adventures of a dragon who was more interested in poetry than in combat, and how he put on a mock battle with a knight of similar poetic inclination while simple medieval villagers looked on in admiration. By itself it might serve an an independent Disney short subject.

The film does not belong among the major Disney undertakings. It is not another "Snow White," "Pinocchio," or "Fantasia." But it does provide an hour or so of pleasant entertainment.

The companion feature at the Keith Memorial, "Dance Hall," is a mixture of melodrama and romance in which Carol Landis and Cesar Romero have the principal roles.

* * *

'The Bride Came C. O. D.'

When Bette Davis takes a holiday from her more serious roles she is not content with half measures. Such at least seems to be the deduction to be drawn from "The Bride Came C. O. D." in which she is to be seen currently at the Metropolitan co-starring with James Cagney.

The film is slapstick comedy, about a willful heiress who plans to elope with a band leader, the bankrupt aviator who makes a deal to deliver her by plane to her father, and the adventures which follow when the plane is forced down near an abandoned mining camp inhabited only by a lone settler. The story is long drawn out, is sprinkled with indelicacies and some innuendo, and depends more on rough-and-tumble antics than on ingenious situations. But there is some genuinely entertaining comedy when the heiress and the aviator think they are lost in an old mine, the aviator finds his way out and returns after a substantial meal, and the heiress finally discovers the deception he is attempting to maintain.

Mr. Cagney as the aviator plays the role in his characteristic fashion. Miss Davis as the heiress acts lightly but seems somewhat out of place in the midst of such impolite farce. Stuart Erwin has the part of a radio commentator. Eugene Pallette is the father, William Frawley a belligerent sheriff, and Harry Davenport the lone settler.

"The Nurse's Secret," the other feature, is a mystery melodrama, with Lee Patrick and Regis Toomey in the principal parts.

Ned Scott

Bette Davis and Teresa Wright

As Regina Giddens and her daughter, Alexandra, in a scene from the film version of "The Little Foxes," now in preparation.

Gertrude Lawrence on Air; Elisabeth Rethberg to Sing

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Gertrude Lawrence, who is playing in summer stock on Cape Cod, is to be heard tonight in the first of two week-end programs from Boston radio studios. Elisabeth Rethberg is scheduled to sing Schumann and Schubert songs in the premiere of a summer series to be heard tonight on Mutual-Colonial stations in New England, except Boston.

The delayed premiere of "American Cruise," a "good neighbor" program inspired by the Columbia Broadcasting System, with Frances Langford and Dick Powell as singing stars, will be heard also tonight.

Vaudeville is to be inaugurated in a new Saturday morning premiere, with Jim Ameche, brother of Don Ameche, as master of ceremonies. The youthful Lorin Maazel will conduct his second concert with the NBC Summer Symphony. The first of two tributes to George Gershwin will be aired on Saturday. On Sunday, Evelyn Swarthout, sister of Gladys Swarthout, is to be soloist in Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue."

Harry Horlick, conductor of the "Gypsies" of radio fame, is to conduct the Sunday evening Summer Hour, which will have Eleanor Steber, 1940 radio opera auditions winner, as soloist.

CBS inaugurates its summer "Forecast" series, a preview of some of the programs it has devised for next season, with an hour production of the "Arabian Nights" with Marlene Dietrich as Scheherazade.

Tonight

Premieres

"American Cruise," first called "Southern Cruise," a "good neighbor" program, featuring Frances Langford and Dick Powell, singing stars, and orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano, in a series of lieder recitals, with Alfred Wallenstein and his orchestra; Mme. Rethberg has selected Schumann's "Widmung," "Volksliedchen" and "Ich Wandre Nicht," and Schubert's "Wohin," "Der Lindenbaum" and "Erlkonig" for first program; Mutual stations in New England, except WAAB, 9:30.

Defense features

Gertrude Lawrence and Lowell Thomas to appear in "Proudly We Hail" program, highlighting defense efforts; CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former Minister to Norway, to be mistress of ceremonies, Claude Rains to play in drama, for "Listen America" program; NBC - Red - WNAC, 10:30.

Drama

"Claudia and David" romance culminates with their marriage at City Hall; CBS-WEEI, 8.

"Room Service," Broadway comedy in air adaptation, by "Great Moments from Great Plays" program; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Herbert Marshall and Gene Reynolds to co-star in adaptation of film, "Adventure in Washington," Senate pageboy story; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Quiz

Mary Boland of the acid-tongued roles of stage and screen to be guest of "Information Please"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Saturday

Premiere

"The Vaudeville Theater," to recreate the familiar and once popular form of American entertainment; Jim Ameche, master of ceremonies; Dick Todd, vocalist; D'Artega's Orchestra; NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:30 a. m.

Defense feature

Report from Detroit automobile builders on defense work, featuring a ride on a "blitz buggy"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7.

Music

Dorian String Quartet, in regular Saturday morning recital, to play Gounod's Third Quartet in A Minor and Gruenberg's "Four Indiscretions"; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Lorin Maazel, youthful conductor, to direct Mozart's Symphony in G Major and Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" Suite, for second concert with NBC Summer Symphony; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Morton Gould to pay tribute to George Gershwin with some of his musical comedy music; MBS-WAAB, 9:30; Chicagoland Concert, following Gould, to have songs from his opera, "Porgy and Bess," by Igor Gorin and Marion Claire; MBS-WAAB, 10.

Speakers

Louis Fischer, foreign correspondent, and Mrs. Patricia Strauss, veteran of British labor, to discuss recently published books, in "Of Men and Books"; CBS-WEEI, 2:30.

Labor leaders and editors to meet on CBS dinner table forum, "People's Platform," to discuss foreign policy in the light of their backgrounds; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Representative Fred C. Smith, Republican, Ohio, opposing American aid to Russia; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Frequency modulation

New York City Amateur Symphony Orchestra, from Mall, Central Park, Judge Leopold Prince, conducting; available only to frequency-modulated receivers; W43B, Boston, and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H., 8:30-10.

Drama

Claude Rains to play "Hobo with a Harvard Accent," in "Lincoln Highway" series; NBC-Red-WNAC, 11 a. m.

Sunday

Defense features

Paul Muni to be narrator in "Highway for Americans," a semi-documentary account of American history through its people; CBS-WEEI, 2:35.

"America Preferred," a program by Americans of foreign birth, with Pierre Van Passen, narrator; Jarmila Novotna, Czech opera star; Louis Adamic, Yugoslav author; Dean Alfange, Greek attorney. Gertrude Lawrence from Boston, scheduled on first program; by recording, WAAB, 3.

Gertrude Lawrence to radiocast from Boston, Ronald Colman to head Hollywood contingent, Evelyn Laye, Maggie Teyte, Jack Buchanan, Stanley Holloway, to be heard from London in British War Relief program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 4:15.

"Spirit of '41" to dramatize history and growth of United States Marine Corps, with Burgess Meredith, narrator; CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Forums, features

University of Chicago Round Table to discuss "Bluprint for Hemisphere Defense," with Colombian naval official on panel; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Henry Hazlitt, author and editorialist, to join panel of "Invitation to Learning" for discussion of Emerson's "Essays"; CBS-WEEI, 2:30.

Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Col. Edward S. Evans, scheduled to speak from final session of twelfth annual National Soaring Contest, at Elmira, N. Y.; MBS-WAAB, 6:45.

Prominent military events reporters to be heard on American Forum in a discussion of "How Is Our New Army?" MBS-WAAB, 8.

Music

Yella Pessl, Hungarian harpsichordist, to play Bach's Clavier Concerto in A major, with Music Hall String Symphony; Selma Kaye, soprano, to sing "Ritorna Vincitor," from "Aida," and Tchaikovsky's "None But the Lonely Heart"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Howard Barlow to conduct CBS Broadcasting Symphony in program of Mozart's Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro," the Ent'acte and Ballet Music from Schubert's "Rosamund," and Richard Strauss's tone poem, "Ein Heldenleben" (A Hero's Life); CBS-WEEI, 3.

National Music Camp's Orchestra and Band, at Interlochen, Mich., which inspired film, "There's Magic in Music," to begin summer series, with Dr. Joseph E. Maddy conducting, and Paul Whiteman, commentator; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 6.

Helen Jepson, soprano, to sing "Robin Adair" and Gounod's "Ave Maria" with Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Harry Horlick, oldtime radio conductor, to direct Summer Hour Orchestra in program of popular classics; Eleanor Steber, 1940 opera auditions winner, to sing Arditi's "The Kiss" and Bland's "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny"; also duets with Jerry Cooper; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama

"Hidden History" series of Library of Congress to tell role played by books dealing with immigration in America; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Irving Reis's "Meridian 7-1212," outstanding radio play, to be produced by "Young Ideas" group; CBS-WEEI, 5.

Monday

Premiere

Columbia to inaugurate annual "Forecast" series of future radio programs with production of "Arabian Nights," with Marlene Dietrich in role of Scheherazade; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Music

"Toots" Mondello, sax player, and "Tonsorial Twitterbugs," announcer barber shop quartet, to be guests of Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Russell Bennett to present his "A Study in Popular Melodies," for speaking voices and orchestra, in "Notebook" program; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Evelyn Swarthout, pianist, to be soloist in Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," in commemorative program by National Symphony Orchestra, Washington, D. C.; MBS-WAAB, 11.

Drama

Story of Anne Hutchinson to be played on "Cavalcade of America" program; NBC-Red-WBZ, 7:30.

© Vitagraph

Claude Rains

To play roles in "Listen America," tonight, WNAC, 10:30; also "Lincoln Highway," Saturday, WNAC, 11 a. m.

Bette Davis, Herbert Marshall, William Wyler Together Again

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

The combination—Bette Davis, Herbert Marshall, and William Wyler—which made "The Letter" last year, will be together again for Lillian Hellman's no less somber play, "The Little Foxes," in the screen version, now being prepared by Samuel Goldwyn.

The combination is a happy one for this serious and even tragic material. Miss Davis' art lends interest to even the most unpleasant role. On the other hand Miss Hellman's Regina Giddens is in many ways a stronger part than any Miss Davis has ever had. Mr. Marshall is admirably chosen to play opposite Miss Davis, as was shown in "The Letter."

* * *

William Wyler, along with Capra, Ford, Hawks, and one or two others, is rated as one of the few primarily cinematic directors in Hollywood. He thinks in terms of camera story rather than literary story, and has a list of successful pictures—"These Three," "Dodsworth," "Come And Get it," "Dead End," "Wuthering Heights," "The Westerner"—few others could claim.

He is also remembered as the director in the silent era of "Three Godfathers," which was in decidedly comedic vein. He is a master of lighting, and it is to be noticed in all his films that even the most dramatic scenes are beautifully mounted and admirably lighted. This cannot be attributed altogether to his cameramen, for he has had different cameramen on nearly every picture. However, for both "The Letter," on which George Barnes was his cameraman, and "The Little Foxes," on which Gregg Toland is handling the camera, he has had two of Hollywood's best directors of cinematography.

* * *

Teresa Wright, a newcomer, will play the daughter of the story. Miss Wright appeared on Broadway in "Life With Father," and toured the East with "Our Town," in the role which brought stardom to Martha Scott. Richard Carlson, who has been used to advantage in several recent films, will have a juvenile male role opposite her. Charles Dingle repeats his stage role in the film version, as do Patricia Collinge and Carl Benton Reid.

Miss Davis' attitude toward her work, it may be said in passing, changes only slightly as the years go by. She still goes out of her way to secure parts which most actresses would consider detrimental to their careers — and certainly to any ambitions they might have to continue in merely glamorous roles. But Miss Davis manages to make something more than an unpleasant character of any part she takes. She is primarily interested in acting as an art.

Dorian String Quartet

Plays Saturday afternoon series of recitals over CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Plays on Summer Stages

Plays and players announced for the coming week at the summer theaters include the following:

Massachusetts

Cambridge—Cambridge Summer Theater at Brattle Hall, Lionel Stander in "A Slight Case of Murder."

Chatham—Monomoy Theater, "Out of the Frying Pan," Wednesday.

Cohasset—South Shore Players at the Town Hall, Mary Morris in "Ladies in Retirement."

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, Moss Hart in "The Man Who Came to Dinner."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, "Fly Away Home."

Framingham Center—Village Hall Players, "Blind Alley."

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater, Karen Morley in a new play, "Two Story House."

Gloucester—Gloucester School of the Theater, J. B. Priestley's "Time and the Conways," July 18 and 19.

Holyoke—Mountain Park Casino, the Valley Players in "The Male Animal."

Marblehead—North Shore Players at Marblehead High School, Paul Robeson in O'Neill's "The Emperor Jones."

Martha's Vineyard — Taylor Holmes in "On Borrowed Time."

Sandwich — Sandwich Players, "Dark Victory," Tuesday.

Stockbridge—Berkshire Playhouse, "Beggar on Horseback."

Westboro—Red Barn Theater, "Brother Rat."

Westboro—Town Hall, Adrienne Ames in "Design for Living."

Maine

Kennebunkport—Garrick Players at the New Kennebunkport Playhouse, "Mr. Nazi," Tuesday.

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse, Fay Wray in "One Sunday Afternoon."

Rangeley Lakes—Rangeley Lakes Playhouse, "The Vinegar Tree," Tuesday.

Skowhegan—Lakewood Theater, Owen Davis' new play, "Family Honeymoon."

New Hampshire

Barnstormers—"Skylark," Tamworth, Monday and Saturday; North Conway, Tuesday; Harrison, Maine, Wednesday; Laconia, Thursday; Wolfeboro, Friday.

Keene—Keene Summer Theater, "Old Acquaintance."

New London—New London Players, "Ladies in Retirement," Wednesday.

Peterborough — Peterborough Players, Lennox Robinson's "Is Life Worth Living?" Wednesday.

Rye Beach—Farragut Playhouse, "Ladies in Retirement," Tuesday.

Whitefield — The Forty-Niners, "Ladies in Retirement," Tuesday.

Rhode Island

Matunuck—Theater-by-the Sea, "Out of the Frying Pan."

Newport — Casino Theater, "Paris," Tuesday.

Vermont

Brattleboro — The Playhouse, "Margin for Error," Tuesday.

Weston — Weston Playhouse, "Pygmalion," July 18-20.

Connecticut

Branford—Montowese Playhouse, "The Far-Off Hills" Tuesday.

Canton—Show Shop, "Skylark."

Guilford — Chapel Playhouse, Henry Hull in "Dear Brustus."

Ivoryton—Ivoryton Playhouse, Buddy Ebsen in "The Male Animal."

Litchfield—Apple Orchard Theater, "Penny Wise," Tuesday.

New Milford—"Mr. Timpkins," Wednesday.

Suffield — Band Box Players, "Margin for Error," Tuesday.

Westport—Country Playhouse, Mary Boland in "Meet the Wife."

New York

Cragsmoor—Cragsmoor Players, "The Male Animal," Tuesday.

Essex—Champlain Players, "Hay Fever," Wednesday.

Mt. Kisco—Westchester Playhouse, "The Masked Ball."

Pawling — Starlight Theater, "The Command to Love," Tuesday.

Sayville—Sayville Playhouse, "The Ghost Train," Tuesday.

White Plains—Ridgeway Theater, "The Petrified Forest."

Suffern—County Theater, "The Play's the Thing."

On the Esplanade

Hungarian March, "Rakoczy," from "The Damnation of Faust" . . . Berlioz
Overture to "Oberon" . . . Weber
"Eroica" Symphony, No. 3, Second Movement Scherzo . . . Beethoven
March Slav . . . Tchaikovsky
Prelude to "La Traviata" . . . Verdi
Variations on "Pop Goes the Weasel" . . . Calliet
Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
March, "Stars and Stripes Forever" Sousa

News of the Theater

The Saturday matinee will be omitted next week at the Cambridge Summer Theater, as Lionel Stander, star of "A Slight Case of Murder" has a radio engagement in New York that morning. Matinee performances are scheduled for Wednesday and Friday.

* * *

John W. Carlson is showing his paintings this week in the lobby of the Bass Rocks Theater at Gloucester.

* * *

A Charles H. Woodbury Memorial Exhibition has been arranged in the lobby of the New Kennebunkport Playhouse at Kennebunkport, Maine. The paintings, etchings, and drawings were loaned by the artist's son, David O. Woodbury, whose play, "Mr. Nazi" is scheduled for production next week.

* * *

Sinclair Lewis is going on the stage again. His next appearance will be in "My Dear Children" at the Summer Theater at Stony Creek, Conn., on July 21.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road. Esplanade Concert. Arthur Fiedler, Conductor. 8:30.

Boston Films

Exeter— "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland, William Holden. 2:00, 5:25, 8:45; "Saint's Vacation." Hugh Sinclair, Sally Gray. 4:15, 7:40.

Fenway— "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche, Betty Grable. 11:55, 3:15, 6:30, 9:50. "Lady From Louisiana." Ona Munson, John Wayne. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

Fine Arts— "Dawn Over Ireland." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Keith Memorial— "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero, Carol Landis. 9:35, 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45. Walt Disney's "Reluctant Dragon." 11:00, 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10.

Kenmore— "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard, Robert Montgomery; "Tobacco Road." continuous from 1:00. Last complete show at 8:00.

Metropolitan— "Bride Came C. O. D." James Cagney and Bette Davis. 10:00, 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Nurse's Secret." Lee Patrick and Regis Toomey. 11:40, 2:30, 5:25, 8:50.

Modern— "Out of the Fog." John Garfield. 11:20, 2:40, 6:20, 10:05; "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 9:30, 12:50, 4:30, 8:15.

Orpheum— "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20. "Adventure in Washington." Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount— "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche, Betty Grable. 9:30, 12:25, 3:34, 6:40, 9:48. "Lady From Louisiana." Ona Munson, John Wayne. 11:00, 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston— "San Antonio Rose." Jane Frazee, Robert Paige. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 6, 8:50. "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10.

Scollay— "Out of the Fog." John Garfield. 11:45, 3:05, 6:25, 9:45; "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 10:00, 1:20, 4:40, 8:00.

South Station Theater— March of Time, Wings of Steel, Fitzpatrick Travel, Kentucky, Ray Whitley's Cowboys, 2 color cartoons, comedy, latest news and other subjects. Continuous, 9:30 a. m.-11:30 p. m.

State— "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor, 12:50, 4, 7:10, 10:20. "Adventure in Washington." Herbert Marshall, 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Telepix— "Hiawatha's Rabbit Hunt." "Hunting the Hard Way." "Meet the Stars No. 4." "Going Places." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Wings of Steel." March of Time. Windmill. News. Continuous from 10:00 a. m.

Tremont— "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:25. "Spring Parade. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10:05.

Trans-Lux— "Great Swindle." 9:30 a. m., 12:27, 3:16, 6:05, 8:54; "Thunder Afloat." 10:46 a. m., 1:38, 4:24, 7:13, 9:52.

Uptown— "Tight Shoes." John Howard. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20; "Sunny." Anna Neagle. 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney; "Washington Melodrama." Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 8:00.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Trial of Mary Dugan." "Las Vegas Nights." 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Road to Zanzibar." Bob Hope. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 2:00 and 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "That Night in Rio" and "Trial of Mary Dugan." 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian— "Lady From Cheyenne" and "Model Wife." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Cowboy and the Blonde." 4:25, 8:05; "Blood and Sand." 2:10, 5:50, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Let's Make Music." 4:20, 7:50; "That Hamilton Woman." 2:15, 6:30, 9:30.
Cleveland Circle: "Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Sunny." Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Sunny." Anna Neagle and John Carroll. 2:00 and 8:00.
Harvard: "Devil and Miss Jones" and "Cheers For Miss Bishop." 2:00 and 7:45.
University: "I Wanted Wings." 2:20, 5:40, 9:10. "Shot in the Dark." 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Power Dive." Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. "I Married Adventure." 2:00 and 8:00.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Virgin Bride." "School for Husbands." 2:00 and continuous from 7:00.
Strand: "Blood and Sand." 3:20, 9:14. "That Uncertain Feeling." 1:50, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Devil and Miss Jones." "Power Dive." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Topper Returns." 3:08, 9:32. "Captain Caution." 1:37, 8:01.
Park: "So Ends Our Night." "Maisie Was a Lady." 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: Cheers for Miss Bishop." and "Man Who Lost Himself."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "I Wanted Wings" and "A Shot in the Dark." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck. 3:00, 8:45. "Meet the Fleet." 2:35, 8:20.

LYNN — Open Air Theater: "Hudson's Bay." "Earl of Puddlestone." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Cowboy and the Blonde." 1:30, 4:55, 8:20. "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:35, 6:00, 9:25.
Mystic: "On the Avenue." 1:55, 8:20. "Flame of New Orleans." 3:30, 6:50, 9:55.
Maplewood: "One Night in Rio." "Great Plane Robbery." 1:45, continuous from 7:00. Disney Cartoon.
Orpheum: "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Border Vigilantes." 1:45 and 7:00.
Strand: "Tight Shoes." John Howard. 2:05, 7:00, 9:55. "Sunny." Anna Neagle. 3:15, 8:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "That Uncertain Feeling." 1:45, 8:00. "Blood and Sand." 3:19, 9:34.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Ziegfeld Girl" and "Scotland Yard." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne, Cary Grant. 3:30, 8:10. "Washington Melodrama." Ann Rutherford and Frank Morgan. 2:15, 6:40, 10:00.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney, and "Washington Melodrama." Ann Rutherford and Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Sunny." 3:30, 9:30. "Rage in Heaven." 2:00, 8:00.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Meet John Doe" and "Trial of Mary Dugan." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Great American Broadcast." "Cheers for Miss Bishop." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "That Night in Lisbon." Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll, and "Tight Shoes," John Howard, Binnie Barnes.

QUINCY—Quincy. "Country Fair." "Federal Fugitive."
Strand: "Love Crazy" and "Rage in Heaven."

REVERE—Revere: "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby and Ruth Terry. "Flame of New Orleans." Marlene Dietrich. 2:00 and 8:00.
Boulevard: "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby and Ruth Terry. "Flame of New Orleans." Marlene Dietrich. 2:00 and 8:00.

SAUGUS—Drive-In-Theater: "Sky Devils" and "City of Missing Girls." Continuous dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capital and Ball Square: "Trial of Mary Dugan." "That Uncertain Feeling." 2:00 and 8:00.
Central: "Man Who Lost Himself." "Knockout." 2:00 and 8:00.
Davis Square: "Golden Hoofs" and "Lil Abner." 2:00 and 7:45.
Strand: "Mad Doctor" and "Convoy." 2:00 and 8:00.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Nice Girl." Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone. "Flying Wild." Leo Gorcey, and Bobby Jordan. 2:00 and 7:30.
Strand: "Sis Hopkins." Judy Canova and Bob Crosby. "Ride On, Vaquero." Cesar Romero. 2:00 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "That Night in Rio." "Convoy." 1:40, continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 3:01 and 9:01.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy; "Cowboy and the Blonde." Mary Beth Hughes. 2:00 and 8:00.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Dead Men Tell" and "Ziegfeld Girl." 1:30, 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore; "Back in the Saddle," Gene Autry, Mary Lee.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Meet John Doe" Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck, and "Model Wife." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck, and "Forbidden Passage."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Meet John Doe" and "They Met in Argentina." 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Mark of Zorro" and "Saint in Palm Springs." Continuous, dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Wagons Roll at Night." Humphrey Bogart, John Leslie. 3:42, 8:12. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2:15, 6:40, 9:46.

AMUSEMENTS

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—July 11, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Chester Photo Service; Bruno of Hollywood
James J. Kriegsmann

Here are some of your friends in the circus. (1) Lou Jacobs, one of the most famous of the Ringling clowns. (2) Elly Ardelty, the only woman ever to do the daring "head swing." (3) Grace Genders, as she swings from one of the three trapezes in the breath-taking Concello act. There will be more about Grace and how she was married in the air during a performance in Pennsylvania, in Part II of Miss Foster's article. (4) Alfred Court, one of the world's greatest trainers of jungle dwellers, is shown here with one of his "big cats" draped cosily around his neck. In Part III of Miss Foster's article, he will tell how he trains his animals. (5) Slender, serious Antoinette Concello is "the only girl in the world to do a two and one-half somersault in the air." Miss Foster interviews her in Part II of this circus article.

Summertime Is Circus Time All Over the U. S. A.

I—Backstage With Elly Ardelty, the Graceful Blonde Who Stands on Her Head on the Flying Trapeze

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Coming Soon—The Greatest Show on Earth." Every year one reads these thrilling words on billboards and posters with the same delighted little shivers of expectation one felt as a child. For the perennial fascinations of "The Big Show"—its bounding acrobats and performing elephants, its somersaulting bareback riders and droll clowns, its sideshows and parade, even its indescribably interesting smells—jungle, horses, leather, sawdust, greasepaint, and popcorn—are all part of a much-loved American institution, whose familiar enchantments no streamlining and air-conditioning can lessen.

When the circus is in town, many a distinguished executive in a sky-touching New York office looks back with affectionate nostalgia to the days when, as a small boy in a tiny country town, he toted pails and pails of water for endless elephants, and hoped that the admission ticket he earned thereby would be good for a seat nearest the man who rode the bicycle on a tightrope high above the audience.

And many a little girl, clutching a pocketbook of pennies earned by running errands and doing dusting stints, has looked up at the beautiful ladies sailing through the air in pink chiffon and shining silk tights—and thought that such gorgeous creatures must live in fairyland, in castles where they never had to wash dishes, dust, or sew on untidy buttons.

She Loves to Cook

What would such small folk think if they knew that blonde Elly Ardelty, the graceful china doll who stands so easily on her head on a swinging trapeze, does not mind scrubbing pots and pans? For she loves to cook whenever she has a chance. And next to her tricks on the trapeze, Elly prefers pins and patterns, even buttons, for she also delights in making her own clothes.

Sitting one afternoon quite recently in the press room of Madison Square Garden, waiting to go "backstage" at the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus, I could hear the delightful medley of circus sounds. There was the musical tinkle of instruments tuning for the opening march. There were calls of "Get your peanuts here," and the excited chattering of youngsters having a last look at Henrietta the giraffe. Suddenly the prosaic concrete of the Garden walls changed into a fabulous world filled with brilliant hurrying figures. Yellow turbaned men could be heard calling out queerly jumbled commands to elephants, little plumed-headed ponies harnessed to gay peasant carts were waiting side by side with big Percherons at the arena entrance, while tall, white-wigged showgirls sidled in, walking sideways because of their unwieldy Mother Goose costumes. And there was I, "backstage" in the midst of all this delightful excitement—fascinated as any ten-year-old would be by such thrilling colors and pageantry.

Dodging the Elephants

With Mr. Gardner Wilson, one of the circus' famed pressmen, as my escort, I was soon on the way to Miss Ardelty's dressing room. Not being accustomed to elephants at my elbow, I managed to keep pretty close to Mr. Wilson. Imagine my dismay when I suddenly found he intended walking—for a short cut—right through a group of elephants waiting for their entrance signal. Circus people dodge in and out of an assembled elephant line as casually as most people pass cars in their garage, so I kept valiantly on, passing close between two of the huge animals. But when Mr. Wilson darted ahead again, two more elephants got between me and my companion. And the problem became—which end of Jumbo offered the best chance for me to peek around, run, and catch up. An elephant can look awfully big from the rear if you're not used to his size.

However, after a few more elephants, Mr. Wilson realized he had gone a bit too fast, and came back to escort me to Miss Ardelty's door.

Childhood in Russia

The only woman ever to do the daring "head swing"—a trifle consisting of standing on your head on a trapeze bar and swinging from one side of space to the other—Elly Ardelty in real life is a tiny, cordial, truly feminine White Russian. She was a member of the famous Imperial Ballet School in old St. Petersburg, from the age of six. After the Russian Revolution, her family fled, with the ending of the Tsarist regime, to a little town in the interior. There Elly met a teacher of trapeze work. For several years, under her teacher's guidance, Elly worked, of necessity, in a Soviet-government-owned circus—and life in Russia, under the now existing circumstances, holds no charm for the liberty-loving Ardelty.

Nor are conditions near her present home much better, for Mlle. Ardelty has been for some years a resident of France. If you had been in Paris in the winter of 1939-1940, and had felt the need for diversion against the coming grimness, you might perhaps have taken an autobus from the Etoile, and ridden one evening along the Boulevard Rochechouart through a purple-gray haze of lights from Montmartre, until you reached the loveliest of Paris' circuses, the Cirque Medrano. There you would have seen not only Elly Ardelty, but also Alfred Court, and Roberto de Vasconcellos, who will both be mentioned in part three of this article.

Said Farewell to Paris

Until seven weeks before the arrival of the Nazis, Elly continued her thrilling act at the Cirque Medrano. Then, since John Ringling North, Yale-graduate president of the Ringling organization, had previously offered her a job in America, Elly locked up her little house, seven kilometers from Paris on the road leading from Porte de Vincennes, said a courageous farewell to her Polish-officer husband and sailed for the strange, big New York.

When you ask Elly Ardelty what she is thinking about when she kneels unsupported on the trapeze bar, and high in the air picks up a hankie in her teeth—her little house, perhaps?—she will tell you, with a charming accent: "Oh, yes, my house. I hope some day to see it again. But while I am on the trapeze, I know 'il faut faire attention.' I think always: 'take care, pay attention.' Everyone asks me if I am not scare' while I am on the trapeze. And I tell them: 'If you scare', you can do nothing at all. But you cannot scare' forever, and now I am used to it. One has also to pay attention crossing Fifth Avenue.'

"And I think also every day that you must love your work or you can never be very great," she added.

When in training in winter quarters, Elly practices trapeze exercises in morning and afternoon sessions of one and one-half hours each. She hopes next year to add to her repertoire the new trick she is at present secretly learning. She feels that she requires about three years' practice before she is sufficiently proficient in it to exhibit a new trick to the public.

Sitting before the mirror, Miss Ardelty gave her back a final powdering before she was ready for her act in the lovely white feathered bird costume made for her by Parisian Max Weldy. Five minutes later, in the ring, she was balancing herself, with extraordinary ease, in a silver chair which poised on only two legs on an extremely high trapeze. She was sitting there with as much surety as though she were still in her dressing room, resting on the usual wooden kitchen furnishing.

Part II of Miss Foster's article will appear soon.

WHY experiment when you are sure of Burnett's, the pure Vanilla that invariably puts delicious flavor into cakes, desserts, frosting and candy?

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The Inexpensive Meats Make The Tastiest Dishes

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are no tough cuts of meats! There are only less tender cuts which require long cooking in moist heat to make them tender. Once you know a few fundamental secrets, you can do wonders with chuck, rump, flank, round, shoulder and all the forequarter cuts. Actually, you get better flavor when you use these inexpensive cuts.

There are dozens and dozens of meats recipes. But all of them are based upon six fundamental cookery methods. Three of these are especially planned for the inexpensive meats which require the addition of water and a long, slow cooking period. They are braising, stewing, and boiling—familiar enough and ever so versatile.

Another good secret to know about "tenderizing" meats is that the addition of a little acid in the form of tomatoes, tomato juice, lemon juice, or vinegar, softens tough connective tissues.

Pounding the meat with the edge of a plate, a wooden mallet or a knife also helps to break down the tissues. Your butcher will score meat for you with a knife or a kniving machine to make butter-tender cubed steaks. Try this trick some day when you have a piece of meat that looks as if it would never be tender. Flank steak, for instance, is far from tender, but it has a superlative flavor. Wield the knife or pound away for dear life before you cook the flank.

Now here is a simplified outline of the cookery methods which will help you save money on your meat bills without losing flavor. They are known as the moist heat methods. Follow them for good results with inexpensive meat cuts.

Braising

1. Season meat with salt and pepper, dredge with flour.
2. Brown on all sides in hot fat.
3. Add a small quantity of liquid.
4. Cover closely.
5. Cook slowly until done.

Stewing

1. Cut meat into 2-inch cubes.
2. Season with salt and pepper.
3. Brown, if desired, on all sides in hot fat. This makes a delicious brown stew.
4. Cover with boiling water.
5. Cover kettle tightly.
6. Cook slowly until done. Do not boil.
7. Add vegetables just long enough before serving so that they will get done.

Cooking in Water

1. Cover meat with boiling water.
2. Season with salt and pepper.
3. Cook slowly. Allow to simmer, not to boil.
4. Add vegetables, if desired, just long enough before serving to be done.

You will recognize these methods as you prepare many of your favorite dishes. Swiss steak, pot roast and short ribs are prepared by braising. Any kind of meat or fowl may be stewed, and our own familiar New England dinner is prepared by boiling in water.

Be lavish, be imaginative, with the seasonings! They are all-important for the success of these dishes. Many a hostess has earned a reputation for her delicious stew simply because she knew the art of seasoning. Here is the place to experiment with your herb shelf, no matter how small it may be.

Building Home Happiness

To Safeguard Marriage, Selfishness Must Be Overcome

Feeling that any civilization is only as sound as its home life, and that the steady increase of divorce in the United States is an alarming sign—the Today's Woman page of The Christian Science Monitor asked the well-known journalist and radio commentator, Mrs. Jessie Wiley Voils, to make a study of the problem and point out the main causes of marital failure. The article we print today is the first of six by Mrs. Voils. The others will appear on succeeding Fridays.

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The clock on the big tower boomed five. I clapped the cover on my typewriter and decided to take a few turns around Gramercy Park. On the Lexington Avenue side of the park, I stopped aghast. Overnight—or so it seemed—old buildings had been torn down. Giant scrapers had moved in to take great gulps of the red earth.

I stopped beside a flower vendor friend and inquired: "What's going up, Tony?"

"That-a new ceety building—Domeestic Relation Cour'," Tony gave the information with pleased authority.

Domestic Relations Court. Did the city of New York need such a large building to house one department of the courts? All summer, as the gray concrete building pushed higher and higher, I continued to wonder.

Are so many husbands and wives having marital problems? Are American homes breaking up by the thousands? Is the family circle, which has been called "one of the best conductors of Christianity," becoming so diffused that its efficacy is in danger of being lost? At the time, I didn't know.

Startling Statistics

Then some startling, almost unbelievable, statistics came to my desk. I learned through estimated figures published by the Bureau of Census in Washington that, during 1937, there were approximately two hundred and fifty thousand divorces granted in the United States. There is no indication that these divorce figures will decrease during 1941; because during the last 40 years our divorce rate per thousand married couples has almost tripled.

Home should be a place that shelters love, welcomes friends—a safe and happy place in which both children and adults may work and grow, and from which they may serve mankind. These mounting divorce rates are storm signals that clear-thinking people dare not disregard.

Why are so many young couples who start out with high hopes failing to achieve their goal? Finding, instead of an increase of love and confidence through the years, only bitterness and distrust?

I did not know. And so I carried my questions to Mr. David Rubin, Probation Officer in Charge of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City.

"What do you think is the underlying cause of the failure of so many marriages?" I asked him.

"It's hard to categorize causes," Mr. Rubin said. "If you want contributing factors, I should like to point out that marriage involves the acceptance of more responsibility. It requires a lessening of self-centeredness, or you may call it selfishness."

"And so you feel that many couples fail to build happy homes because one is—or both are—too selfish?" I asked.

"Yes, I do," he replied. "But selfishness is an abstract term. It's so much easier to be noble in thought than noble in action. Marriage is a partnership that requires co-operation, unselfishness, 365 days in the year. And selfishness can take so many forms." He paused.

"Such as?" I prompted him.

And then he quickly replied, as though he had been mentally going over the thousands of cases that came to his attention during his years as case supervisor of the court, "Such as laziness in housekeeping, or laziness on the end of a shovel, extravagance—this 'keeping up with the Joneses' certainly causes grief—adultery, constantly seeking pleasure outside the home, running home to mother every time any little thing goes wrong, gambling, drunkenness."

Chief Cause Is Selfishness

"Can we conclude that selfishness is one of the basic reasons for marital discord, one reason likely to be found deeply rooted in the character of one, or both, of the partners who fail to build a happy home?"

"From my experience I should say, yes. It would be a fine thing if merely to regret a wrong situation corrected it. Most of the couples who come before this court seem sorry that their home life is not happier. But as a general thing we find one, or both, fired with a sense of some personal injustice. Generally it is something that has stemmed from a petty difference. A give-and-take attitude, an unselfish approach, would have gone a long way toward correcting the situation. But overcoming 'self' is a slow, none-too-easy process."

He rose.

"I have permission to take you into one of the court rooms."

As we entered the small, private court room, a young man and woman were standing before the Judge. Between them was a little girl perhaps three years old.

The wife was speaking in high-pitched angry tones: "But, Your Honor, I think he should be made to pay all the rent."

"This report says that you are working, Madam, and making more than your husband." The Judge was consulting the report that had been handed to him by the Probation Officer.

"But I like to help my mother. She says——"

The Judge broke in, "This investigation proves that your husband is giving you every cent he can."

The husband had not spoken during his wife's outbursts. He didn't seem to be listening, in fact. He was smiling down at his little daughter who edged nearer him and slipped her hand into his.

Dismissed the Case

Abruptly the Judge dismissed the case. The woman jerked at the child; and for the moment it looked as though the little girl would pit all her strength toward retaining her father's hand. But she didn't. She gave him one quick, frightened glance and then ran to keep up with her mother's long, furious strides.

Just before the next case was called, Mr. Rubin leaned over and whispered, "See what I mean?"

As the Court Attendant called the name of the next couple, a swarthy, flashily-dressed man swaggered forward. A minute later a frail-appearing woman entered the court room. She was carrying a baby perhaps six months old. Directly behind her—edging as close as possible to her skirts—came a spindling little boy scarcely six years old, who had a firm grip on a younger sister's hand and was dragging her along in a brother-will-take-care-of-you fashion.

As the family neared the bench, the Judge motioned for a chair to be placed for the woman. As she sat down she spoke apologetically. "I didn't have anyone to leave the children with, Your Honor."

The Judge gave her a friendly smile, "That's perfectly all right, Madam." Soon he turned to the Probation Officer. "Will you review this case, briefly?" he asked.

Consulting his portfolio from time to time, the Probation Officer did as directed. "This case first came before the Court in 1939. The husband was summoned for non-support. Investigation showed that he made good money but because of gambling, and other bad habits, his family was destitute.

"The Judge granted the wife a weekly order for support. But the husband soon fell into arrears on these payments and was brought back into Court. The Judge sent him to the workhouse. But by playing upon his wife's sympathy and promising to do better, he got her to obtain his release.

"Then he asked permission of the Court to take his family to Chicago where he claimed he had a job waiting. The wife was willing to go with him, and the Court paroled him to her. Shortly after reaching Chicago he abandoned the family, left them destitute, and returned to New York. He soon got a job that kept him in a luxurious manner. The third child was born while the wife was in Chicago."

The Judge leaned forward and asked, "How did you manage to return to New York? Your husband didn't send you any money, did he?"

The wife's answer came in so low a tone that the Judge had to listen intently to catch it. "No, Your Honor, my sister works. She sent me enough to get back on."

The Judge turned to the husband. "Well, what do you have to say for yourself?"

The Court Aids Wife

With an air of insolence the husband began, "She could help out if she would. Before we got married she made good money, and—"

The Judge cut in, his voice edged with disgust: "So you think your wife should leave these three small children and go out and find work—so you can have everything you earn to gamble away?"

And then with rapid scratching of his pen the Judge wrote on the petition, and read aloud as he wrote: "One hundred-dollar bond or sixty days in the workhouse."

Turning to the wife he said gently: "We'll see that he takes his responsibilities a little more seriously."

With a wave of his hand he dismissed the case.

The husband whirled and, his face livid with anger, shouted: "I'll go to the workhouse before I'll give her another cent." So saying he pulled the heavy court-room door open, passed through, and was about to let it slam in the face of his family when the Probation Officer leaped forward, caught it, and held it open while the wife and three children passed through.

As I watched the little boy disappear—still clinging to his sister's hand, indignation bolled up. I turned to Mr. Rubin, "I never saw a worse case of selfishness."

"We see lots of it here," he said.

Just then the Judge arose, recessed the Court, and invited me into his chambers—where I learned of another of the basic causes of marital discord.

Readers Invited to Write In

Each article in this series—Building Home Happiness—will discuss one or more basic problems of married life. Readers are invited to send in letters of constructive advice based on actual past experience and describing solutions arrived at. Each letter must confine itself to the points discussed in one article. After the entire series has appeared, the six letters which are the most helpful, in the opinion of the editor, will be printed on this page. No letter should exceed 750 words in length. All manuscripts must reach the Today's Woman page by September 1. No unused material can be returned.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	838,095
1941 volume to date	69,271,614
1940 volume to date	129,167,245

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven Today

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Farm implements and other specialties were favored for gains of 1 to 3 points in today's stock market but many leaders were able to tack on only minor plus signs.

Active intervals were interspersed with slow-downs, and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of about 800,000 shares. Quotations were reduced here and there near the final hour and a number of issues were under water.

Among stocks at new 1941 tops were J. I. Case, International Harvester, Deere, Oliver Farm, Western Union, U. S. Rubber preferred, Chicago Great Western preferred, International Paper and Savage Arms. Lively but negligible advancers were Warner Bros., Loew's and Paramount. Support was accorded U. S. Steel, Great Northern, N. Y. Central, Westinghouse, United Aircraft and American Smelting.

Backward were Douglas Aircraft, Pepsi-Cola, Allied Chemical, Union Carbide, General Motors, Chrysler and Eastman Kodak.

In the curb forward leanings were shown by Humble Oil, Glen Alden Coal, Aluminum of America, Waco Aircraft and Phoenix Securities.

Prices ranged from steady to a little higher in the bond market today.

Japanese bonds had a late sinking spell, with the Government 5½s losing more than 3 as the final hour approached.

Late steadiness in the general list replaced a ragged performance earlier in the session. Rail loans continued leaders in activity. U. S. Governments were neglected and a little lower.

May traffic figures now coming to light provided the apparent explanation for recent enthusiasm for the carrier list, as defense and booming civilian business boosted sharply the amount of freight haulage.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat:				
Chicago	1.05⅜	1.04⅜	1.05¼	1.05½
Minneapolis	1.00¼	.99¾	1.00	1.00⅜
Kansas City	.97⅝	.96¾	.97⅝	.97¾
Winnipeg	.76	.75½	.75¾	.76⅛
September Wheat:				
Chicago	1.07	1.05⅞	1.06¾	1.06⅜
Minneapolis	1.01⅞	1.01	1.01¼	1.01⅝
Kansas City	.99½	.98½	.98⅜	.99½
October Wheat:				
Winnipeg	.78⅜	.77¾	.78	.78⅜
December Wheat:				
Chicago	1.08¾	1.07⅜	1.08¼	1.07⅞
Minneapolis	1.03⅛	1.02½	1.03	1.03
Kansas City	1.01	.99¾	1.01	1.00¾
Winnipeg	.79½	.79⅜	.79⅝	.79¾
July Corn:				
Chicago	.73¾	.73½	.73½	.73¾
Kansas City	.67¼	.67⅛	.67¼	.67½
September Corn:				
Chicago	.75¾	.75¼	.75½	.75¾
Kansas City	....	....	.69¾	.70¼
July Oats:				
Chicago, new	.37½	.37	.37¼	.38
Minneapolis	.33¾	.33⅛	.33⅜	.33¾
Winnipeg	.40¾	.40½	.40½	.41⅛
Rye, Chicago:				
July, old	....	....	.54	.53
July, new	.58½	.57⅞	.58½	.57¾
September, old	....	....	.54	.55¼
September, new	.58⅞	.58⅜	.58¾	.58¾
December	.61½	.61	.61¼	.61¼

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	149	1.50¼	1.47¼	1.50	1.48¾
Oct. (old)	1.39½	1.40⅝	1.37⅜	1.40½	1.39⅛
(new)	1.39¾	1.40½	1.37⅛	1.40¼	1.39⅛
Dec.	-.30¾	1.41¾	1.38⅜	1.41¾	1.40¼

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	....	....	....	10.27	10.17
Sept.	10.55	10.57	10.35	10.50	10.37
Oct.	10.60	10.67	10.45	10.57	10.47
Dec	10.82	10.85	10.65	19.77	10.70

Wool

Frease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.4
Dec.	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93 3
March	....	....	....	93.2b	93.2
	Tops				
Oct.	....	....	....	119 2b	118.9
Dec	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.0
March	....	....	....	117.3b	117.5
b—Bid.					

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	11.41	11.62	11.10	11.26	11.45
October	11.38	11.38	11.06	11.15	11.29

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	14.31	14.35	14.30	14.27b	14.25
December	14.37	14.37	14.30	14.30	14.20
bBid.					

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	7.54	7.54	7.51	7.51	7.53
December	7.63	7.67	7.63	7.64	7.64

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	21.38	21.38	21.38	21.38	21.35
December	21.30	21.31	21.30	21.31	21.26

Raw Silk

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.96

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	....	....	....	11.80b	11.80
bBid.					

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	36.50	36.50	36.10	36.30	36.70
*December	36.50	36.50	46.35	36.40	36.80
	Eggs				
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*October	29.10	29.10	28.35	28.95	29.10
†November	28.60	29.00	28.50	29.00	29.10
*S.s. †R.s.					

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	15.15	15.15	15.12	15.15	15.12
October	15.30	15.37	15.30	15.35	15.28
December	15.41	15.49	15.41	15.48	15.39
January	15.41	15.49	15.40	15.47	15.41
March	15.52	15.59	15.51	15.59	15.51
May	15.51	15.58	15.51	15.56	15.50
Spots 16.00.					

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Sep No. 3	2.56	2.56	2.55	2.55	2.56
Wld Sep No.4	1.15½	1.16½	1.15½	1.16	1.16½

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	5	52	51½	52	+1⅛
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	+1¼
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	18	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jul 10
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
42¾	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	7	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅜
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 8
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	109	4½	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	16	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅜
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	9	23¾	23½	23½	− ¼
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	159	157½	158¾	+ ¼
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 8
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	6	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	12	7¼	7¼	7¼	
82	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	+ ⅜
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	21	31½	30¾	31⅛	+ ¼
18	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	18	17⅞	18	Jul 8
1¼	1	Amal Leath	1	1	1	1	Jul 10
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	14½	14½	14½	Jul 10
58⅞	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	59	58¾	59	+ ¼
18⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	4	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	14	44½	42½	42½	−1½
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	12	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	4	36	36	36	
2¼	1	Am Cable & R	3	2	2	2	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	9	87⅝	87½	87½	+ ½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jul 1
34½	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	17	33½	32⅝	32⅝	− ½
78¾	56	Am C & F pf (7)	9	79¼	78½	79	+ ½
23½	18¼	Am Ch&C (.80g)	3	21	20⅞	21	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun 26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	107½	107½	107½	Jul 9
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 9
7	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 10
17⅜	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	8	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	− ¼
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1½	1½	1½	
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 27
1½	½	Am & For Pow	13	¾	¾	¾	
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	16½	16½	16½	Jul 10
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	3	20¼	20	20	Jul 10
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 9
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	7	37	36½	36½	− ¼
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	Jul 2
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	48⅛	48	48	Jul 10
1⅞	1¼	Am Ice	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 10
22½	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	2	23	22⅞	23	Jul 10
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	− ¼
13¼	10⅜	Am Inv Ill (1)	6	11	11	11	Jul 8
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	3	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	3	94¼	94	94¼	+ ¼
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	2	12¾	12½	12¾	
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	46	5⅜	5	5¼	
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	7	18½	18¼	18¼	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	21	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	19	35	33½	34	−3
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	25	30½	29	30½	−2
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	85	7	6⅞	6⅞	
115⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	18	15¼	15	15	− ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	9	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ⅜
9½	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	4	9½	8½	9½	− ⅛
45¼	34	Am Sm&R (1⅛g	15	44¾	44	44	
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	5	150	149½	149½	Jul 9
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	3	45½	45¼	45¼	Jul 9
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	9	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅛
11¼	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jul 10
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jul 10
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	− ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	+ ⅜
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 9
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	29	156⅞	155	156⅞	+1⅞
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	71½	71½	71½	+1
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	4	73¼	72⅜	73¼	+ ¾
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	+1⅜
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	16	5⅛	5	5	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	3	85	84	85	+1
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ¼
71½	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	3	69¼	68¼	68⅛	− ⅞
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	13	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
54	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	56½	56½	56½	Jul 10
29⅝	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	108	29¾	29	29⅛	− ⅜
15¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅜
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ¼
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	2	1½	1½	1½	Jul 7
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jul 9
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jul 10
5½	4	Armour Ill	18	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
67	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	65	64⅞	64⅞	− ⅞
66	60	Arm Ill pf	5	65	65	65	− ¾
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (1g)	8	29½	29	29	− ½
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6¾	4¼	Artloom (3⅜g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
8¾	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	15	8⅝	8½	8½	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	84	84	84	Jul 9
99½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	58½	98½	98½	Jul 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28	28	28	Jul 10
10⅝	10	Atch T&SF (1g)	14	29¾	29½	29½	− ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	3	66⅞	66½	66½	− ½
22	13½	Atl Coast Line	10	21⅝	21¼	21¼	− ¼
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	12	29	27⅜	27⅜	−1⅝
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	40	38½	38½	−1½
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	58	23	21⅞	23	+1⅜
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107⅞	107¾	107⅞	Jul 9
7⅛	6⅜	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	2	7½	7½	7½	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67	67	67	+1
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8½	8⅜	8½	Jul 8
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	4	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	22	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	23	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅜
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	17	4	3⅞	4	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Jul 9
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	35	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ¾
8½	6⅛	Barker Br (¼g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
10¼	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	18	10¼	10	10	− ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	12	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27½	27½	27½	− ⅛
27	22	Beat Cream (1a)	4	27	27	27	Jul 9
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 9
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	112	112	112	Ju 10
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	8	7¾	8	
39½	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	14	39½	39	39¼	
20⅞	15⅞	Benef Ind (.85g)	3	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
57	56⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun 19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	30¾	30½	30½	Jul 9
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	5	76¾	76⅛	76⅛	− ⅜
131⅛	121⅛	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	122¾	122½	122¾	Jul 9
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	3	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ½
21½	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jul 10
10¼	6½	Blaw-Knox .30g	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	13	17¼	16¾	16¾	− ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Jul 10
22½	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	16	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅜
20⅛	13⅜	Borden Co (.60g)	13	20	19¾	19¾	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	11	20⅜	20	20	− ⅜
17⅜	7⅜	Boston & Maine	1	11½	11½	11½	Jul 7
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	3	30⅜	30½	30⅜	+ ⅛
4½	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	4	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	4	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
25⅜	18½	Briggs Mfg (1g)	8	20¼	19⅞	20	− ¼
41	30⅜	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	31½	31½	31½	−1
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42	42	42	+1
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	16	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jul 3
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	8	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅜
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	17	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅜
5¼	5½	Budd Mfg	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	5	27⅞	27½	27½	Jul 9
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	Jul 10
18½	15¾	Burling M .60g)	7	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53⅛	53	53	
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	16	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	14	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	5	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	Jul 9
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	5	20	19⅝	20	+ ½
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	½	½	½	− ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	49	15⅜	14⅝	15⅜	+ ¾
4½	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	27	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	4	36¾	36⅜	36¾	Jul 10
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 9
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	2	28½	28½	28½	
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	3	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
73¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	28	77½	75	77½	+3½
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	49¼	49	49¼	+ ¼
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	27	26	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	7	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	17½	17½	17½	− ¼
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	Jul 9
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 9
7½	4¼	Cent Violetta S	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
31⅜	21½	Century Rib M	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
34¾	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	17	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅝	Cert-teed Prod	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 10
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 10
21½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	9	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	+ ¼
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	3	15	14½	14½	Jul 10
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	16	38¼	38	38¼	
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Jun 19
3	2¼	Ches Corp	12	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
4½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	153	5¼	4¾	5	+ ¼
2⅜	½	Chi Great West	32	2⅞	2⅜	2¾	+ ¼

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	137	10½	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 8
16¼	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	29	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Jul 9
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 9
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 7
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	⅛	⅛	Jul 10
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun 25
14¼	10⅜	Chickasha (¼g)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jul 10
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
92⅛	55½	Chrysler (3g)	33	57½	56½	56½	− ⅞
103¼	83¾	City I & F (.60g)	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
⅛	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 10
38	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	7	38	37	38	Jul 9
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	2	30⅛	30	30	− ¼
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	9	39⅜	39	39	− ¼
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	9	34⅝	34¼	34½	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	60	60	60	Jul 9
14⅜	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	4	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	101¾	101¾	101¾	
30¼	18½	Collins & A 2½g	2	20⅝	20½	20½	
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	9	17¾	17	17	−1¼
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	6	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
47⅛	21½	Col G&E (.10g)	25	3⅛	3	3⅛	
82½	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	78½	78½	78½	+ ⅛
67⅛	41¼	Colum Pict	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
25	21¼	Colum P pf.(2¾)	3	26	26	26	Jul 10
80⅛	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	5	83	82	83	+2⅞
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	4	25⅝	25¼	25¼	− ½
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 7
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	32⅜	31⅝	32⅜	+ ⅜
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Jul 3
11½	8⅜	Coml Sol

Commerce and Finance

Corn, Wheat Harvests Loom Larger—Welles Warns of Surplus

Business and Industry

U. S. Firms Ousting Axis Agents in S. A.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11 — Acting with the aid of 17,000 export firms throughout the country, the United States is making significant headway in its move to eliminate all pro-Axis agents from Latin America.

Following an exhaustive check of Nazi propaganda and espionage activities on the part of Central and South American commercial representatives, the Government has induced American firms to cut more than 1,000 accounts from known Axis agents, the Office for Co-ordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics announced today.

In some instances a single anti-American firm has lost as many as 15 accounts and many have lost five or more accounts.

Blacklist Likely

More stringent measures are in prospect. t is known that Nelson A. Rockefeller's office, the State Department and export control officials have collaborated in drawing up a master list of objectionable Latin-American business outlets and President Roosevelt is expected to issue very shortly an executive order blacklisting at least 1,500 of them. This action will make it impossible for American firms to have any commercial dealings with them since export licenses will be withheld and funds cannot be transferred to their credit.

Despite the complexity and expense of terminating contractual relations, more than 50 per cent of the United States business being handled by anti-American agents has so far been cancelled, and work is proceeding to eliminate the balance.

With the co-operation of 17,000 export firms in this country, a close check is being kept of all new or prospective representatives or new accounts that companies in this country undertake.

So far only one case has come to the attention of the Government where a United States firm inadvertently has taken on an agent who had been dropped by a competitor. This was immediately rectified. It is not anticipated that there will be any further cases, but if there are, appropriate steps will be taken to see that the matter is speedily rectified.

As a result of the Government's program, which has been undertaken jointly by the departments of Commerce and State, and the office of the co-ordinator, machinery has been set up to insure a continuous flow of information on both undesirable firms and also on satisfactory agencies which are available to United States agents in other republics. A large amount of important information is being systematically collected and analyzed, and is being made available to all Government departments and agencies for their use in administration of their defense duties.

5,000 Firms Listed

The records today contain information about some 5,000 firms in Latin America. Of this number over 1,000 are, on the basis of present information, definitely known to be identified with anti-American activities and, therefore, undesirable as connections of United States companies under existing conditions.

A further result of the Government's program has been the replacement by many United States companies, having branch operations or traveling representatives in Latin America, of certain managers, employees and traveling representatives. In addition, there have been numerous liquidations or reorganization of undesirable agencies as the result of the loss or threatened loss of United States business accounts. In a number of important cases such steps have resulted in the elimination of anti-American influence in the firms.

In commenting on the progress of this program, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, said: "The Government has had excellent co-operation from the export industry as a whole, including the trade associations concerned with foreign trade problems. Exporters in this country recognize the importance of having their interests and the interests of the Nation represented in the other American republics at all times by firms and individuals whose loyalty to the policy of hemisphere solidarity cannot be questioned."

Cotton Spinning in May Gains Well Over April

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during May at 121.8 per cent of capacity, on a two-shift, 80-hour-week basis, compared with 119.6 per cent during April this year, and 89.4 per cent during May last year.

Active spindle hours for May totaled 10,286,738,218, or an average of 422 hours per spindle in place, compared with 10,289,344,204 and 421 for April this year, and 8,039,565,765 and 324 for May last year.

Pig Crop Off in S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina hog production, according to a recent survey made by the Agricultural Marketing Service, showed that the pig crop was 20 per cent below last year's production.

Heads Meter Co.

Charles R. Ogsbury

Elected President and a director of National Postal Meter Co., of Rochester, N. Y. He succeeds Ellery C. Huntington, Jr., who remains as a director of the company. Mr. Ogsbury was previously a Vice-President of International Business Machines Corp.

Income Taxes Seen Giving Public a Jolt

WASHINGTON (AP)— Treasury experts, giving a thought to the many state taxes, warned that the jolt of next year's income taxes is going to be heavier than many people anticipated.

For instance, assuming enactment of the new federal income tax program along the lines planned by the House Ways and Means Committee, a married man with one child and a $10,000 taxable income will owe Uncle Sam $1,116.

Heavy State Taxes

But if this man lived in New York, he would have to add on about $260 for the New York income tax, and his total bill for income taxes would be $1,376. In California, he'd add $92, in Missouri $165 and in North Carolina $348.

These figures are not necessarily typical, but 31 states have individual income taxes similar to the federal levy. Besides income taxes, of course, both state and federal government have a multiplicity of tobacco, liquor, sales, estate, and other taxes.

One reason the state income taxes will make a heavy addition to the federal tax in many cases is that some states do not permit their citizens to make deductions for their federal taxes, although the federal government gives a credit for state income taxes. Of the four states used as examples in this article, only Missouri gives a credit for Federal income tax.

The state income taxes weigh more or less heavily, depending on income brackets. Thus, the New York tax has a maximum rate of 7 per cent, while the California tax runs up to a maximum of 15 per cent.

Taxation Varies

But in California, the tax on the first $5,000 of income is only 1 per cent, while in North Carolina the rate on the first $2,000 is 3 per cent.

At present the proposed federal income tax would be a 4 per cent "normal" tax, plus an immediate "surtax" of from 5 to 75 per cent, plus a defense tax equal to 10 per cent of the normal and surtax rates.

If the examples were tested on a married man with one child and an income of only $2,500, his federal tax would be $5.50, plus state taxes of $3 in Missouri and $9 in North Carolina. His personal and family exemptions would be enough to escape the New York and California taxes.

Retail Advertising Gains 4.5 P. C. in Half Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Advertising placed by retail merchants in newspapers during the first six months of this year aggregated 4.5 per cent more than was used during the first six months of last year, according to a report issued by Advertising Age, a national advertising newspaper.

Basing its findings on retail advertising reports covering all of the newspapers in 83 major cities, the advertising paper reveals that retail advertising during the first six months of 1941 was up 22,866,338 lines in these cities, compared with last year. The total for 1941 was 532,263,182 lines, and for 1940 510,396,844 lines.

Compared with the first six months of 1939, when 501,430,313 lines were carried in the same cities, retail advertising volume has risen 31,832,869 lines, or 6.1 per cent.

Canadian Retail Store Sales Increase in 1940

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Returns secured from 5,356 independent retail stores located in the 15 largest cities of Canada and representing 22 different kinds of retail trade show business transacted by these firms totaled $650,149,400 in 1940, compared with $574,624,100 in 1939, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported in its annual report of city trends in retail trade.

Halifax led Canadian cities in increases in retail trade with 1940 sales 34 per cent higher than 1939. Windsor, Ont., was second with a 33 per cent increase.

U. S. Is Seen Able to Supply All the Oil Democracies Need

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Louisiana's director of minerals believes the Gulf Coast area of the United States alone could keep the democracies supplied with enough oil to outweigh any conceivable German conquests in Russia and the whole East, Near and Far.

Director Joseph L. McHugh is guardian of the underground resources of a State practically every acre of which has been declared by geologists actual or potential oil territory.

"Oil will win the war," he said, calling the invasion of the U. S. S. R. "a desperate gamble against a mathematical reality."

Louisiana, small in surface area, last year accounted for nearly 5 per cent of world production of oil, according to the minerals department's figures, while its great neighbor, Texas, produced 40 per cent. From other North American fields came 20 per cent more.

Production Prorated

This production was under strict conservation and proration, Mr. McHugh pointed out, adding that it could be multiplied several times if an emergency forced exploitation as reckless as the Germans have sanctioned in the fields they hold.

The proved portions of Louisiana's underground oil reserve were estimated by the department to equal a year's production of the whole United States.

"In attacking Russia, when his announced main objective was the smashing and physical invasion of Britain, Hitler has tipped his hand for the whole world to see," Mr. McHugh said.

"He must have oil or perish. The Russian campaign itself is a desperate move, depleting his stocks of hard-to-make high octane aviation gasoline on the chance of recouping."

Granting Hitler a complete victory in Russia and waiving the practical certainty that the Russians would damage their oil fields enough to make them useless to a conquerer, Mr. McHugh said that such success still would raise the Nazi oil stocks only to 15 per cent of the world's reserves.

Full control of Japan's production would add less than 3,000,000 barrels annually to Hitler's supply, Mr. McHugh continued, although active participation in the war conceivably could result in a conquest of the Netherlands East Indies with an additional 70,000,000 barrels annually.

The fall of Egypt, Iran and Iraq would provide another 100,000,000 barrels, the director estimated. Saudi Arabia would be a prize worth 5,000,000 barrels.

Hitler Needs Oil

"Let us even suppose that with Japanese aid, Germany gained possession of the oil reserves, refining and pipe line facilities of British India, which is the remotest possibility of all," Mr. McHugh theorized. "Also, suppose the Nazis got control of Burma and Bahrein Island. These would add 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 barrels a year to Hitler's oil stocks, which then would include all the known reserves of Europe, Asia and Africa.

"As a guess, and a very high estimate, place the manufacture of 'ersatz' petroleum in Germany and its conquered territories at 3 per cent.

"We would then allow to Hitler control of 25 per cent of the world's oil production.

"That just isn't enough oil. Last year North America produced 65 per cent of the world total. American refining methods are by far the world's most advanced and transportation facilities are thousands of miles from the danger of direct attack."

So long as the Gulf of Mexico remains an "American lake" he concluded, the world's largest single depository of petroleum will be available for the allied effort.

That means from Texas alone twice the amount of oil to which Hitler has access, Mr. McHugh calculated, and from one Texas field of 30,000 wells more production than the whole of continental Europe provides.

Welles Warns On Wheat Excess

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, warned last night that within another year wheat surpluses totaling 1,500,000,000 bushels will hang over the international markets unless the world's wheat growing nations take constructive measures to solve problems resulting from the war.

Mr. Welles spoke at the opening of the international wheat conference, at which the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina and the United Kingdom are represented.

In calling the conference, Mr. Welles said, the United States had in mind that all wheat-producing nations "are faced with problems of a somewhat similar character, although of varying degrees of intensity.

"As producers and as holders of these surpluses, we have a common interest in the possibilities which may exist of providing for their orderly liquidation.

"We have a common interest in the conditions which will prevail in the international wheat markets when the war is over. We have a common interest in the restoration of the prosperity of the purchasers of our wheat and in the need for relief in devastated areas immediately after the war."

Mr. Welles cited the meeting as "a practical example of the constantly increasing collaboration which is taking place between the American republics and the countries of the British Commonwealth."

Mere decision will not suffice, he said.

"If we are to avoid the recurrence after the present war of the economic dislocations which marked the period following the last war, with their tragic effects upon the standards of living of all countries and their incentive to domestic unrest and international violence, we must devise practical means of assuring the restoration of healthy international trade based on the principle of equality of treatment."

Auto Output Well Above Year Ago

DETROIT (AP)—The trade paper Automotive News estimated that passenger car and truck output this week would total 116,480 units, compared with 96,854 last week and 71,842 this week a year ago.

General Motors divisions were credited with 54,995 cars and trucks this week against 44,154 last week; Chrysler with 23,815 against 21,357 and Ford with 24,025 compared with 21,357 last week.

The survey said the Lincoln division of Ford closed down this week for model changeover and added that of the so-called independent group, Studebaker, Packard and Willys, were the only companies still on 1941 model production.

Long-Distance Phone Charges Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 14 per cent reduction in the Nation's long-distance telephone charges are now in effect.

The rate reduction, negotiated after the Federal Communications Commission had ordered an investigation of long-distance tolls, estimated at $14,000,000 annually.

Reductions generally apply to distance calls between 144 and 1,530 miles. Report charges on incomplete calls are eliminated, and overtime rates for person-to-person calls are reduced to the overtime rates for station-to-station calls.

Bank Clearings Rise 33.9 P. C. Over Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings showed broad country-wide increases over a year ago in the week ended Wednesday, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The total for 23 leading cities was $5,590,918,000, or 33.9 per cent more than in the comparable week in 1940. When compared with the preceding week, however, the aggregate was $1,613,680,000 less because the July 4th holiday shortened the week to 5 days against 6 last week.

New York Stock Exchange Sales Far Below Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Total stock sales on the New York Stock Exchange in June amounted to 10,450,563 shares, compared with 9,667,050 shares in May and 15,574,625 shares in June, 1940, the exchange announced.

Bond turnover of $149,551,450, par value, was the smallest since February, and compared with $169,272,000 in May and $102,663,000 in June, last year.

Exploitation of Oil Fields Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—Exploitation of oil fields currently is on a larger scale than a year ago.

The number of wells completed by the petroleum industry in the week ended June 28 totaled 634, of which 431 were oil producers, 50 gas producers and 153 dry holes, the Oil & Gas Journal reports.

In the like 1940 week wells completed totaled 577, of which 427 were producers, 35 gas wells, and 115 dry holes.

To date, however, exploitation is lagging slightly behind last year. The cumulative 1941 total of wells completed is 14,299, compared with 14,425 in the like 1940 period.

South Carolina in 'Red' As New Fiscal Year Begins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina swings into a new fiscal year with a deficit of $2,100,000, after all debts and obligations have been settled.

Last year's lawmakers eased the situation somewhat by authorizing the transfer of more than $200,000 derived from motor vehicle license inspection fees to retire the deficit over a long period. This revenue has been augmenting the fat coffers of the highway department.

Turning to the opposite side of the ledger, however, the Legislature approved additional expenditures for the 1940-41 year, including $100,000 for a new Winthrop College dormitory, $140,000 for the defense program, $30,000 for the State prison, and $38,000 for the medical college and Edisto State Park. Because liquor revenues slumped, it was necessary to appropriate a higher direct fund for schools.

Corn Harvest Expected To Exceed 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Agriculture has forecast this year's corn crop at 2,458,709,000 bushels and total wheat production (the winter wheat and spring wheat crop combined,) at 923,613,000 bushels.

The combined wheat crop was forecast a month ago at 910,699,000 bushels. Production was 816,698,000 bushels last year and the 1930-39 average production was 747,507,000 bushels.

The forecast of corn, the first made this year, compared with 2,449,200,000 bushels produced last year and 2,307,452,000 bushels for the 1930-39 average production.

The wheat crop forecast was made up of:

Winter wheat — 682,321,000 bushels, compared with 697,692,000 forecast a month ago, 589,151,000 produced last year and 569,417,000 for the 1930-39 average.

Spring Wheat

Spring Wheat — 241,292,000 bushels, compared with 213,007,000 forecast a month ago, 227,547,000 produced last year and 178,090,000 for the 1930-39 average.

Durum Wheat (Included in Spring Wheat)—38,754,000 bushels, compared with 34,776,000 last year and 27,598,000 for the 1930-1939 average.

Production of oats was forecast at 1,212,783,000 bushels, compared with 1,117,419,000 forecast a month ago, 1,235,628,000 produced last year and 1,007,141,000 for the 1930-39 average.

Barley was estimated at 338,397,000 bushels, compared with 318,054,000 a month ago, 309,235,000 produced last year, and 224,970,000 for the 1930-39 average.

Rye was put at 48,579,000 bushels, compared with 44,828,000 a month ago, 40,601,000 produced last year and 38,472,000 for the 1930-39 average.

Production of other crops as indicated by July 1 conditions was reported as follows, with comparable figures for last year's production and the ten-year average:

(000 omitted)

Crop	1941	1940	10-Yr. Av.
Flaxseed, bu.	30,018	31,127	11,269
Rice, bu.	58,160	52,754	45,673
Hay (tame) tons	83,495	86,312	69,650
Beans (dry edible, bags of 100 lbs.	18,046	16,074	13,297
Potatoes, bu.	367,650	397,722	370,045
Sweet potatoes bu.	71,089	61,998	73,208
Tobacco, lbs.	1,316,481	1,451,966	1,394,839
Sug. cane, tons	5,760	4,268	4,728
Sug. beets, tons	9,582	12,192	9,284
Hops, lbs.	41,500	41,772	34,784
Peaches, bu.	67,049	54,430	54,356
Pears, bu.	31,071	31,622	27,278
Grapes, tons	2,555	2,544	2,264

Acreages Listed

The acreages planted to the various crops this year, with comparisons in percentages of last year's acreages, were announced as follows:

Crop	Acres	P.C. of 1940
Corn	85,943,000	99.4
Wheat (all)	56,783,000	106.1
Winter wheat	40,316,000	111.5
Spring wheat	16,467,000	94.9
Durum wheat (inc. in Spring wheat)	2,640,000	84.6
Oats	37,236,000	106.9
Barley	13,977,000	104.4
Rye	2,436,000	107.6
Flaxseed	3,228,000	99.9
Rice	1,186,000	112.8
Hay (tame)	62,488,000	101.5
Beans (dry edible)	2,033,000	110.7
Soy beans	9,990,000	94.9
Peanuts	2,374,000	99.3
Potatoes	2,904,000	95.5
Sweet potatoes	843,000	109.2
Tobacco	1,376,000	98.0
Sugar cane	296,000	104.9
Sugar beets	761,000	83.1
Hops	35,000	107.0

Stocks of grain on farms on July 1 were reported as follows:

Corn (for grain), 741,734,000 bushels, or 34.1 per cent of previous year's crop, compared with 853,223,000 bushels and 36.4 per cent a year ago and 457,831,000 bushels and 22.1 per cent two years ago.

Oats, 218,817,000 bushels, or 17.7 per cent, compared with 143,488,000 and 15.3 per cent a year ago and 155,661,000 and 15.0 per cent two years ago.

Wheat (old crop), 89,097,000 bushels, or 10.9 per cent, compared with 83,146,000 and 11.1 per cent a year ago and 59,691,000 and 7.9 per cent two years ago.

Wells Fargo Bank Deposits at New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—New high levels in deposits and in resources were shown by the June 30 statement of condition of the Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco.

Total deposits on June 30, at $323,859,883, compared with $316,708,451 on December 31, 1940 and with $290,545,352 on June 29, 1940. Total resources stood at $349,302,054 at mid year, as against $342,919,238 at the 1940 year end, and $313,455,081 at the mid year 1940.

Holdings of U. S. Government securities on June 30, 1941, aggregated $187,544,478, a gain of $23,845,997 over a year earlier. Cash at $69,409,792 showed an increase of $4,364,104. Loans and discounts on June 30 totaled $39,209,288, up $4,585,746 from the June 29, 1940 figure. The undivided profits account, at $2,923,195, showed an increase of $114,816 over a year ago.

I. C. Notes Offered Publicly

NEW YORK—A group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. won the award of an issue of $6,920,000 Illinois Central Equipment Trust, Series V, 2 per cent equipment trust certificates, maturing $346,000 semi-annually September 1, 1941, and each March 1 and September 1 through March 1, 1951. The certificates, the issuance and sale of which are subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission, were immediately re-offered to the public at prices to yield 0.20 per cent to 2.65 per cent, according to maturity.

SEC Commissioner

Wide World

Edmund Burke, Jr.

Nominated by President Roosevelt as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Burke will fill the unexpired term of Leon Henderson, who resigned his SEC position to devote full time to his defense post as Price Administrator. Mr. Burke has been serving as director of the SEC Reorganization Division.

Fire Brick Firms And Officials Fined In Anti-Trust Case

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Six fire brick companies were fined a total of $30,000 under the anti-trust act and seven officials a total of $9,000 on charges of violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Specifically the Government charged the defendants, through alleged monopolistic control of about 75 per cent of the industry, dictated uniform prices to consumer, which included the Federal Government and important defense industries.

The fines were imposed by U. S. District Judge Harry E. Kalodner, after the defendants pleaded nolo contendre (no defense).

He levied penalties of $5,000 each on the following firms:

General Refractories Co., Philadelphia; American Refractories Institute, Pittsburgh; Harbison Walker Refractories Co., Pittsburgh; North American Refractories Co., Cleveland; A. P. Green Fire Brick Co., Mexico, Mo., and Leclede Christy Clay Products Co., St. Louis.

In addition there were these fines on individuals:

Floyd L. Greene, Philadelphia, President of the General Refractories and director of the institute, $2,000; Drew M. Thorpe, Philadelphia, Vice-President in charge of sales of General Refractories, $1,000; W. B. Coullie, Pittsburgh, director and treasurer of the institute and General Sales Manager of Harbison-Walker, $1,000; Raymond Willey, Pittsburgh, President of Harbison-Walker, $2,000; W. J. Westphalen, St. Louis, President of the institute, $1,000; Herbert B. Plunkett, Mexico, Mo., Vice-President and General Sales Manager of the Green Fire Brick Co., $1,000; and H. H. Hopwood, Cleveland, Sales Manager of the North American Refractories and a member of a special committee of the institute $1,000.

Rug Makers Asked Not to Raise Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, has asked carpet and rug manufacturers not to increase prices on lines to be marked this fall.

Mr. Henderson's request, aides said, was contained in a letter to the manufacturers.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Carpet manufacturers, in a reply to Price Administrator Leon Henderson's appeal that prices be held down, indicated that they felt the increases were justified and that they could prove this to his satisfaction. A common complaint among manufacturers was that they had not received the Henderson request until after the market had opened, while others said they still had not received it.

Hercules Powder Acquires Synthetic Resins Firm

NEW YORK (AP) — Hercules Powder Company has acquired the synthetic resins business of John D. Lewis, Inc., of Providence, R. I., it was announced.

Price of the acquisition was not announced. Hercules, in addition to its explosives business, is one of the leading makers of raw materials for lacquers and other protective coatings.

By acquisition of the Lewis business in synthetic resins, Hercules gets plants at Mansfield, Mass., and Brunswick, Ga. Lewis will continue independently production of textile and heavy chemicals.

RAILWAY & LIGHT SECURITIES CO.

Dividend Notice: At a meeting of the Board of Directors, the regular quarterly cash dividend of $1.50 per share on the 6% Preferred Stock was declared—payable Aug. 1, 1941, to stockholders of record July 24, 1941, and a dividend of $.10 per share on the Common Stock, payable Aug. 1, 1941 to stockholders of record July 24, 1941.

JAMES H. ORR, Pres.

Boston, July 10, 1941.

England Does Not Aim to Cut Into U. S. Trade, Asserts Lee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — In an outline of England's wartime export program and the reasons behind it, Sir Kenneth Lee told members of the National Foreign Trade Council at a luncheon meeting here, that because of her necessity to have dollars to pay for previous commitments in this country and to build up a reserve for recurrent obligations, Great Britain is striving to maintain and to increase exports to the United States.

Britain does not intend, Sir Kenneth said, to cut into the trade of United States manufacturers in her efforts to build up sales to this market.

Hope to Replace Shortage

"What we shall endeavor to do," he stated, "is to supply some of the articles of which you are short. We certainly hope that the increased sales we are able to achieve will help to replace the shortage in this country of European goods due to the war."

In reply to recent criticism directed at Britain by exporters for what they termed unfair competition with American producers in Latin America, Sir Kenneth said:

"There have been appearing in the pages of the press and in other connections recently a variety of charges to the general effect that articles or materials which are being 'lend-leased' to Great Britain are either being themselves re-exported by the British, perhaps in more advanced form, to foreign markets which Great Britain customarily supplies, in some cases in competition with American export trade; or else are being used in Great Britain to replace similar articles or materials which the British are thereby enabled to export to foreign markets.

"The first thing that needs to be said in reply to these charges is that as the Lend-Lease Act was only passed in March, it has not been in effect long enough for any such re-export of 'lend-lease' materials to have been made, or for any replacement to have occurred, on any considerable scale.

"Secondly, I cannot think for one moment that it should be assumed that the mere fact that we are exporting goods of one sort or another which may be more or less similar in character to goods which we are obtaining from America under the Lend-Lease Act, is in any sense contrary even to the spirit of the Lend-Lease Act."

Would Cut Lend-Lease Aid

Sir Kenneth added that to the extent Britain can earn dollars by maintaining as large a flow of exports as is feasible in the present emergency her dependence upon lend-lease aid is lessened, and the burden of defense from the standpoint of the American taxpayer is correspondingly reduced.

"I am sure the fact that we are obtaining American aid under the Lend-Lease Act does not mean in the minds of Americans that Great Britain should completely abandon export trade," he said.

He went on to state that in relation to Britain's exports to South America, wartime shipping difficulties and concentration of industry on war production at home cut shipments there to two thirds of normal last year and by now "the cut is far steeper, probably to one half of normal."

Severe Government regulation of the life of the people accounts for Britain's ability to export goods in spite of the fact that she is supposed to be short of everything, he said.

The speaker was introduced by James A. Farrell, chairman of the council, who presided at the luncheon.

CCC to Support Butter Prices With Big Loans

WASHINGTON (AP) — Officials said the Commodity Credit Corporation would lend the Dairy Products Marketing Association of Chicago up to $10,000,000 for butter price stabilization operations should the need arise.

The money would be used to purchase butter in the open market in the event that the product dropped below the Agriculture Department's guaranteed minimum of 31 cents a pound for butter fat, Chicago basis. Butter is selling considerably above that level at present.

Officials said there had been some concern in the dairy industry that lower prices might result when the Department's "food-for-defense" program got into full swing. This program is encouraging greater production of dairy products, particularly cheese and canned milk, pork and other food products. The $10,000,000 would be available for use in stabilizing butter prices should surpluses accumulate.

Butter sought by the DPMA, a dairy co-operative, would be stored until prices improved or would be sold to the Government for relief distribution.

Farm Milk Income Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—The Milk Industry Foundation said the cash income of U. S. farmers from milk sales in May totaled $180,000,000, an increase of $45,000,000 over May, 1940, and the largest increase of any major farm product except cotton. Farmers received $711,000,000 for their milk in the first five months of 1941, the foundation reported, compared with $615,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1940.

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PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY

31 MILK ST., BOSTON

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Do you read the invitations from communities?

Community advertisements are an interesting feature of The Christian Science Monitor. They are sponsored by government commissions and civic organizations to tell you of the scenic, historic and industrial advantages offered by their communities. These advertisers offer to send you booklets and tourist information helpful in planning trips. It is hoped that you are taking advantage of this unique opportunity to plan enjoyable vacations.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s '47-'43	106.6	106.6	106.6
1 3¼s '45-'43	106.24	106.24	106.24
Home Owners Loan			
1 3s '52-'44	106.22	106.22	106.22
New York City Bonds			
4 3s '80	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	54½	54½	54½
28 Alleghany cv 5s '44	89¼	89	89¼
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	77½	77½	77½
44 Alleghany 5s '50 st	56½	56¼	56½
7 Allied Strs 4½s '51	104¼	104	104
14 Am & For P 5s 2030	58¼	58⅛	58⅛
2 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Am T & T 3½s 43	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Am T Fdr cv '50	107	107	107
25 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	102½	102½	102½
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	58	58	58
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106¼	106¼	106¼
20 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106	106
12 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109	109
1 AT&SF 4s 95 reg	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	100½	100½	100½
13 AT&SF 4½s 48	104½	104	104
5 Atl&Chn AL 4½s 44	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Atl & Chn AL 5s 44	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
11 AC Line 1st 4s 52	77½	77½	77½
7 AC Line 4½s 64	64½	64¼	64⅜
4 AC Line 5s 45	99	98¾	98⅞
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	36	36	36
3 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	31⅜	31	31⅜
64 B&O 1stmtg 4s st	65	64¼	65
5 B&O 95 st A	34¾	34⅞	34⅞
1 B&O 95 st C	38¾	38⅜	38¾
1 B&O 200 st D	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
1 B&O 96 st F	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜
73 B&O cv 60 st	31½	31	31⅜
7 B&O 4s 48	63¼	63¾	63¾
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	53¾	53¾	53¾
12 B&O S W 50 st	44⅜	44½	44½
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	46	46	46
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s'51 st	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Bell TPa 5s 48B	110½	110½	110½
10 Bell TPa 5s 60C	133	133	133
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	107	107	107
12 Beth Stl 3s 60	103¾	103⅛	103⅞
18 Bost&Me 4½s 70	31	30⅝	30⅝
4 Bost&Me 4s 60	69¾	69½	69½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93½	93½	93½
18 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105	104¾	104¾
5 Buf R&P 57 st	42¼	42¼	42¼
5 Bur C R & No 5s 34 ct	6¾	6½	6½
6 Bush Term 5s 55	53	53	53
8 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	78¼	78	78¼
2 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Can Nat 5s 69 July	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
25 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	103¾	103½	103¾
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	99½	99½	99½
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
7 Can Pac 5s 44	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Can Pac 5s 54	83¾	83⅜	83¾
10 Can Pac 4½s 46	88½	87⅝	88½
10 Can Pac 4s per	64¾	64½	64½
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	106½	106½	106½
2 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Celanese 3s 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	97	96⅝	97
10 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	32½	32⅜	32½
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4¾	4¾	4¾
53 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	14¾	14	14¾
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45 reg	11	11	11
20 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	15¼	15	15¼
11 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	13	13	13
6 Cen New Eng 4s 61	64½	64	64½
16 Cen Pac 5s 60	55	54⅝	55
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	73	72½	72½
12 Cen R R N J 5s 87	18	18	18
5 Cen R R N J 5s 87 reg	17	17	17
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	88	88	88
3 C&O 4½s 92	133	133	133
13 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16	15¾	16
2 CB&Q ref 4½s 71 A	84¼	84¼	84¼
23 CB&Q 4½s 77	74¼	73¼	73¾
15 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81⅞	81⅝	81⅞
1 CB&Q 4s 1l 49	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 CB&Q23½s 1l 49	93½	93½	93½
102 Chi Ill Inc 4½ 97	28½	27⅞	28½
31 Chi Gt W Inc 4½s 2038	37⅞	36¾	37⅞
9 Chi Gt West 4s 88	68⅞	68¼	68¼
180 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
72 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	2¾	3
7 CMStP&P gen 4s 89	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
4 Chi&NW 6½s 36	36	35½	36
17 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21	20½	21
5 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	29¾	29¾	29¾
28 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	29½	29⅜	29½
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜
49 Chi&NW 4½s 22037	20	19⅝	20
28 Chi&NW 4½s 2037c	20	19½	20
22 Chi&NW 4s 87	28⅞	28¾	28⅞
12 Chi&NW 3½s 87	28⅛	28	28⅛
4 Chi&NW 3½s 87	27¼	27¼	27¼
5 Chi Dy 5s 27	46	46	46
19 CRI&P 4½s 52A	15¼	15	15
19 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
12 CRI&P 4s 88	23¼	23	23¼
8 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13⅝	13¼	13¼
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	12	12	12
1 CStL&NOMem 4s 51	51		
8 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	53	52½	52½
6 Chi&W Ind 4¼s 62	97¾	97⅞	97¾
28 Chi&W Ind 4s 52	94¼	94⅜	94¼
6 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
22 Cin Un Term 3⅜s 69	113	112¾	112¾
4 CCC&StL 4½s 77	58	58	58
1 CCC&STL cv 5M 4s 91	56	56	56
6 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Clev Un Term 5s 73	76	76	76
2 ClevUn Term 4½s 77C	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
1 Colo&So 4½s 80	71½	71½	71½
4 Columbia G 5s 52May	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Colo&So Oh El 3¼s 70	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
48 ComlMack inc 69ww	48	46⅞	47⅞
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 88	109½	109½	109½
1 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104½	104½	104½
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104½	104½
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	83⅝	83½	83½
1 Consol Pok 3½s 70	110½	110½	110½
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	109	109	109
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	97	96⅝	97
1 Cuba Nor Rys½s32rct	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	18	18	18
18 Cuba RR 6s 46 rct	17¾	17¾	17¾
24 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	53½	53	53¼
9 D & R G 4s 36	15½	15⅜	15½
5 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2⅛	2	2
6 Det Ed 4s 65	110½	110½	110½
26 Det Ed 3½s 66	107	106¾	106¾
2 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
21 Erie rfg 5s 67	31	30¾	30¾
12 Erie rfg 5s 75	30⅞	30¾	30⅞
12 Erie 1st 4s 96	91¼	91¼	91¼
28 Erie gen lien 4s 96	59½	59⅜	59¾
4 Erie Gene 6s 57	116¼	116¼	116¼
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74	10½	10	10½
40 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	54½	54½	54½
17 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95¾	95	95
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	78½	78½	78½
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
12 Gt Nor 5s 73	99	98¾	98¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	91¾	91	91
14 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s261	107½	107½	107½
12 Gt Nor 4s G	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
45 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97⅞	97½	97½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	82¾	82¾	82¾
6 G Bay & W deb B	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
2 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	72½	72½	72½
7 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	49	49	49
15 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	38⅞	38⅝	38¾
9 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44¾	44¾	44¾
5 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
10 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s'81	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
6 Ill Cen 4s '52	44⅜	44	44¼
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛
8 Ill Cen 4⅞s '66	46½	46	46
8 Ill Cen 5s '55	52¼	52¼	52¼
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s '51 reg	42¼	42¼	42¼
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	48⅞	48½	48⅝
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44	44	44
3 Inland Stl 3½ 81	106⅝	106½	106½
31 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	19	18¾	19
10 Int Gt Nor 8s '56 B	18	17½	17½
28 Int Gt Nor 6s '56 C	18	17½	17½
26 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	38⅛	38	38⅛
15 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	87⅞	87½	87⅝
3 Int Paper 6s '55	105	104¾	104¾
2 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	80¼	80¼	80¼
19 Int T&T 4½s '52	43¼	42⅞	43
16 Int T&T 5s '55	45¼	45⅛	45⅛
1 James F&Clea 4s '59	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
3 Jones & Lau St 3¼s'61	98½	98½	98½
9 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	48½	48	48½
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	107½	107½	107½
5 Koppers Co 3½s '61	106	106	106
4 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	70½	70½	70½
165 Lac Gas 5½s '53	75¼	74⅜	75
13 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	74⅞	74¾	74¾
17 Lac Gas 5s '42	98	97⅝	98
3 Leh & N Eng 4s'65 A	97	97	97
2 Leh & N Y 4s'45	46	46	46
3 Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	76¾	76½	76¾
2 Leh Val RI 4½s 5m'54	46½	46⅜	46⅜
1 Leh Val NY 4½s'50	47½	47½	47½
15 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35	34⅝	35
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32⅜	32¼	32⅜
30 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30½	30¼	30½
1 Liggett & M 7s'44	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
2 Loews 3½s'46	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	87¾	87¼	87¼
5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 LouN 4½s 2003	97⅞	97½	97⅝
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	93½	93½	93½
5 Maine Cen 4s '45	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Maine Cen 4½s'60	53½	53½	53½
6 Manati Sug 6s '57	39½	38	39
1 Marion Stl 5s 66 '47s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
9 Mich Cen 4½s '79	68½	68⅜	68⅜
10 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	107	106⅞	107
5 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 MSP&SSM 5s 2003 49	11¼	11¼	11¼
11 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	11¼	11¼	11¼
14 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11⅜	11½	11⅜
16 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	30¼	30	30¼
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	37½	37¼	37¼
5 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	24¾	24¾	24¾
20 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
87 Mo Pac 5s '65 ctf	28	27⅞	27⅞
239 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	28	27⅞	27⅞
30 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	27⅜	27	27⅜
12 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	28⅞	28½	28⅞
10 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29¼	28¾	29¼
2 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	29¼	29¼	29¼
63 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	28	27¾	27⅞
6 MonWPaPbSv6s65	111½	111½	111½
1 Montreal Tr 5s 55A	43¼	43¼	43¼
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	41¾	41¾	41¾
7 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37½	37½	37½
11 Mor&Essex 3½s 200	41⅜	41	41⅜
35 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105¼	105¼
1 N O Cit Nor 5s 53	74	74	74
5 N Orl Term 4s 53	74½	74	74
12 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62½	62¼	62½
44 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57½	57	57⅜
4 NYC cn 4s 98	62	61⅞	61⅞
1 NYC 3¾s 97	93¾	93¾	93¾
10 NYC cv 3¼s 52	60½	60⅛	60½
1 NYC & HR 4s 42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7 NYC&HR 3½s 97	79¾	79¾	79¾
3 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	64	64	64
1 NY Chi &s 4s 83	94	94	94
45 NYChi&StL 6s 41	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
5 NYChi&StL5½s74A	75	74¾	75
19 NYChi&StL4½s78	63⅜	63	63⅛
10 NYCh&StL4s46	94¼	94	94⅛
11 NY Dock 4s 51	74¾	74½	74½
4 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
13 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109½	109⅜	109⅜
1 NY G El H&P 5s 48	121¼	121¼	121¼
2 NY LackaW 4½s'73	87	87	87
11 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29¾	29½	29½
3 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	46¾	46½	46½
11 NYNH&H 4½s 67	29	28¾	29
10 NYNH&H 4s 57	6	6	6
2 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	25¾	25¾	25¾
26 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	7⅞	7	7
3 NY O&W gen 4s 55	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 NY S&W Term 5s 43	86½	86½	86½
2 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	100¼	100	100¼
305 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	4¾	3⅞	4⅜
9 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	28	27¾	28
10 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	28	27¼	28
5 Norf & W 4s 96	127	126⅞	127
2 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104	104	104
5 Nor Am Co 4¼s 54	102½	102½	103⅛
8 Nor Am Co 5s 2047	66¾	66¼	66½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047	57¾	57¾	57¾
7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52½	52⅛	52½
3 Nor Pac 4s 97	75½	75½	75½
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42¼	42½
10 Nor Sta 3½s 96	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Ohio Conn Ry 4s 43	106¼	106¼	106⅛
14 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅝	107	107
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	111½	111½	111½
2 Ore RR &Nav 4s 46	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	113½	113½	113½
10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅝	106½	106½
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Pac G&El 4s 64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
2 Pen Co 4s '52 E	108	108	108
2 Pen Co 4s '63	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	121¼	121¼	121¼
13 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
11 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	93⅜	93¼	93⅜
1 PSP&SSM 5s 2013 49	102¼	101¾	101¾
11 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	11¼	11¼	11¼
14 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11⅜	11½	11⅜
16 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	30¼	30	30¼
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	37½	37¼	37¼
5 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	24¾	24¾	24¾
20 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
87 Mo Pac 5s '65 ctf	28	27⅞	27⅞
239 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	28	27⅞	27⅞
30 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	27⅜	27	27⅜
12 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	28⅞	28½	28⅞
10 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29¼	28¾	29¼
2 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	29¼	29¼	29¼
63 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	28	27¾	27⅞
6 MonWPaPbSv6s65	111½	111½	111½
1 Montreal Tr 5s 55A	43¼	43¼	43¼
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	41¾	41¾	41¾
7 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37½	37½	37½
11 Mor&Essex 3½s 200	41⅜	41	41⅜
35 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105¼	105¼
1 N O Cit Nor 5s 53	74	74	74
5 N Orl Term 4s 53	74½	74	74
12 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62½	62¼	62½
44 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57½	57	57⅜
4 NYC cn 4s 98	62	61⅞	61⅞
1 NYC 3¾s 97	93¾	93¾	93¾
10 NYC cv 3¼s 52	60½	60⅛	60½
1 NYC & HR 4s 42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7 NYC&HR 3½s 97	79¾	79¾	79¾
3 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	64	64	64
1 NY Chi &s 4s 83	94	94	94
45 NYChi&StL 6s 41	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
5 NYChi&StL5½s74A	75	74¾	75
19 NYChi&StL4½s78	63⅜	63	63⅛
10 NYCh&StL4s46	94¼	94	94⅛
11 NY Dock 4s 51	74¾	74½	74½
4 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
13 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109½	109⅜	109⅜
1 NY G El H&P 5s 48	121¼	121¼	121¼
2 NY LackaW 4½s'73	87	87	87
11 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29¾	29½	29½
3 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	46¾	46½	46½
11 NYNH&H 4½s 67	29	28¾	29
10 NYNH&H 4s 57	6	6	6
2 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	25¾	25¾	25¾
26 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	7⅞	7	7
3 NY O&W gen 4s 55	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 NY S&W Term 5s 43	86½	86½	86½
2 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	100¼	100	100¼
305 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	4¾	3⅞	4⅜
9 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	28	27¾	28
10 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	28	27¼	28
5 Norf & W 4s 96	127	126⅞	127
2 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104	104	104
5 Nor Am Co 4¼s 54	102½	102½	103⅛
8 Nor Am Co 5s 2047	66¾	66¼	66½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047	57¾	57¾	57¾
7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52½	52⅛	52½
3 Nor Pac 4s 97	75½	75½	75½
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42¼	42½
10 Nor Sta 3½s 96	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Ohio Conn Ry 4s 43	106¼	106¼	106⅛
14 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅝	107	107
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	111½	111½	111½
2 Ore RR &Nav 4s 46	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	113½	113½	113½
10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅝	106½	106½
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Pac G&El 4s 64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
2 Pen Co 4s '52 E	108	108	108
2 Pen Co 4s '63	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	121¼	121¼	121¼
13 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
11 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	93⅜	93¼	93⅜
1 PeRn RR 4s '48	112¾	112¾	112¾
13 Pen RR 3¾s '70	94¼	94	94
1 Pen RR 3¼s '52	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 Pere Marq 5s '56	77	76¾	76¾
6 Pere Marq 4½s '56	66	65¾	66
1 Phil Elec 3⅛s '67	110½	110¼	110½
15 Read C&I cv 6s '49	7	6¾	7
152 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	28	27	27¾
75 Phillips Pet 1¾s'51	105	105	105
1 PCC & SL 5s '70A	110¾	110¾	110¾
22 PCC & St L 4½s '77	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
11 Pitts & WVa 4½s'53A	62	61½	61½
3 Pitt & WVa 4½s '59B	62	62	62
13 PittWVa 4½s '60C	62	61½	62
38 Portl FGen E 4½s'60	85	84¾	84¾
4 Potomac El P 3¼s'66	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '61	69	69	69
8 Rem Rand 4¼s '56wsw	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Rem Rand 4¼s '56xw	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
7 Republic Stl 4½s'61	101⅛	104	104½
2 Republic Stl 4½s '56	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
5 Richfield Oil 4s 52	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Rit Gr June 5s 39	44	44	44
3 Rio Gr Westlst4s39	45	45	45
2 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	11	11	11
10 RIArk&La4½s34	15½	15½	15½
13 StLIM&S4s&R&G33	74¼	74	74
2 StLPub Svc 5s 59	78	78	78
10 St L S F 5s 50 B	15½	15½	15½
1 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	15	15	15
59 St L S F 4½s 78	16	15¾	15⅞
10 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
41 St L S F 4s 50 A	15	14¾	14¾
4 St L S F 4s 50A ct	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
3 St L SW 5s 52	31¼	31	31
47 St LSW rfg 5s 90	19⅜	19½	19⅜
10 St L SW 1st 4s 89	18	18	
1 StP&KCShL4½s41	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 StPaul Un Dep 5s 72	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
9 SA&A Pass 4s 43	94⅛	94⅝	94⅞
18 Seab A L cn 5s 45	8¼	7¾	7¾
17 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
9 Sea A L aj 5s 49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6 Sea A L 4s 50 ct	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
9 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
2 Sea-AllFla4½s34	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2 Sea-AllFla6s35Bct	3½	3½	3½
7 Shell Un 2½s 54	99	98¾	99
7 Simmons cv 4s 52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Socony-Vac 3s 64	104	103⅞	104
24 So Bell T & T 3s 79	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52¼	52	52
31 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¼	52	52¼
7 So Pac 4½s 69	52¼	52½	52¾
7 So Pac rfg 4s 55	49⅛	49	49⅛
3 So Pac clt 4s 49	49⅛	49	49⅛
30 So Pac 3¾s 46	70	69⅝	70
17 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54¾	53⅞	53⅞
2 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	83⅜	83	83
13 South Ry 6⅓s 56	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
15 South Ry gen 6s 56	82½	82¼	82½
10 South Ry cn 5s 94	91	90⅞	90⅞
2 South Ry gen 4s 56	62½	62	62
20 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	5½	5½	5½
6 T RR A St L 4s 53	68	68	68
6 Tex Corp 3

Oklahoma Drive Gives Britain 10,000,000 Tons of Scrap Iron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEMINOLE, Okla.—This little oil town is directly responsible for what is probably the heaviest gift in the history of man's giving. The present is 10,000,000 tons of scrap iron and is a token of sympathy and admiration from the people of the United States to the people of Great Britain.

The idea for this amazing gift popped into the head of Fred McDuff, Seminole oil equipment dealer, during the past Christmas season.

"I had a lot of scrap iron just making an eyesore of my business yard while the British were suffering from a shortage of metal," Mr McDuff explained. "Since it was then the season of giving and good will, I thought that if I gave a carload perhaps some of my friends in the equipment and salvage business would do the same."

Not only did Seminole support this project, but the generous idea was so appealing that within a month over 4,000,000 tons of scrap iron were pledged by Oklahoma towns alone, and the giving did not stop even then. Other neighboring states became so fired with "scrap iron enthusiasm" that the movement has been put on a nation-wide basis and national Iron-For-Britain headquarters set up in Seminole with Mr. McDuff as chairman.

Ten Million Tons Collected

A June bulletin from these headquarters states that probably 10,000,000 tons of metal have been collected and sent to mills for preparation for shipment to England, and that 100 carloads will come from the Seminole area alone this year.

Iron-For-Britain is an absolutely non-profit organization. No one is paid a salary or even necessary expenses. Every pound of iron donated reaches the English without a deduction of any sort. Some states have appointed chairmen to direct the iron gathering activities. R. G. Soper of Dallas is Texas State Chairman and W. Elmer Harber of Shawnee serves in Oklahoma. Recently Alan Mowbray, English actor in Hollywood, was appointed chairman in California.

The purpose of Iron-For-Britain as Fred McDuff explained it is to give every American an opportunity to do something personal for the English people and their war effort. And that is the way it is working out. In towns that have pledged iron, everyone is doing their part. School children bring old broken toys, wagons, and scooters to the collection dumps. Housewives, who wouldn't think of hauling an old broken stove to the junk man for a few pennies, are more than eager to donate it to the Iron-For-Britain cause, and all men's clubs from the Boy Scouts to the Lion's Club make regular metal-gathering drives.

Ran Against Law

While the Iron-For-Britain movement was still young, Mr. McDuff and his voluntary helpers ran afoul of international difficulties. The United States Neutrality Law prevented such a gift directly to the English Government. With the help of Congressman Lyle H. Boren the difficulty was soon straightened out, however.

Through Henry Drummond-Wolff of Providence, Rhode Island, who is American agent for the South Wales Tin Plate Company, arrangements were made for the workers of that company to pay transportation expenses for receiving the gift of iron. This made the iron a direct gift from the American people to the British people and was wholly within the law. Later, as more iron kept pouring in, the expense became too great for the little Tin Plate Workers Association to handle. The expense was then accepted by the British Iron and Steel Confederation. Ian F. L. Elliot, British purchasing agent in the United States, was appointed by this confederation to represent them in handling the gift.

Fred McDuff and Ian Elliot have only recently returned from a "scrap iron crusade" through Texas for the purpose of getting more communities and more people interested in gathering iron for Britain.

Driver Licenses Racket Smashed

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP) — Smashing of a $500,000 a year racket in connection with the issuance of driver licenses was announced yesterday by I. James Brody, Deputy Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

Mr. Brody said 54 Motor Vehicle Bureau inspectors have been suspended on charges of taking graft from applicants for operators' and chauffeurs' licenses and that the licenses of 40 schools teaching motor car driving have been revoked.

He said the racket was uncovered through an 18-month investigation by State Police under Inspector John J. Morrissey after receipt of numerous letters complaining that fees had been paid to inspectors for certification of ability to drive and no licenses were issued.

Mr. Brody said that Spencer E. Bates, Deputy State Tax Commissioner, ordered an investigation of the income tax returns of the suspected inspectors and that only nine inspectors in the metropolitan area survived the inquiry. The investigation also is being conducted in upstate areas, Mr. Brody said.

Mr. Brody said the custom of paying inspectors had become so fixed that it had been accepted as a matter of course by many persons applying for driver's licenses. Many paid the money as a tip, he said, and others as straight graft for the purchase of a driving permit.

RFC Commitments Total $2,819,000,000

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, said July 9 that defense commitments of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries had reached a total of $2,819,000,000.

Principal items, he said, include $1,752,000,000 for factories and equipment, $623,000,000 for the purchase of strategic metals from foreign countries, $190,000,000 for the purchase of rubber, $110,000,000 for the purchase of various defense "supplies," and $94,000,000 of working capital loans to companies having defense contracts.

Famous Monument May Yield Aluminum

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 11

The world's most famous piece of aluminum, the gleaming tip of the Washington monument, may be melted and made a part of a bomber or fighting plane.

An informed source said today F. H. La Guardia, Civilian Defense Chief, was discussing with Interior Secretary Harold Ickes, keeper of the monument, the possibility of taking down the piece to open the defense aluminum scrap campaign which Mr. La Guardia will head.

Probably no other piece of metal has been viewed by so many people as this tip of the monument capstone. It was placed there almost 60 years ago.

Nine inches high, it was reported to be the largest aluminum casting in the world in 1880, when it was made. Now, however, it is small in comparison with other castings of this metal.

Pennsylvania House Election 'At-Large'

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 11 (AP) —A conference committee reported to the State Senate yesterday it was unable to arrive at a plan to reapportion Pennsylvania's Congressional districts, and members said this meant all the State's delegation in the United States House of Representatives would be elected at-large in 1942.

Chairman George Wade of the committee said "We were hopelessly deadlocked, and we failed to arrive at a solution."

Results of the 1940 census reduced Pennsylvania's Congressional districts from 34 to 33.

Democrats in the Legislature proposed Berks and Lehigh Counties be combined in one district and Montgomery and Bucks in another, to form two districts where there had been three. All four counties are in eastern Pennsylvania.

The Republicans proposed one member each be deleted from the Alleghany (Pittsburgh) and Philadelphia groups, with Luzerne County receiving an additional seat.

Senator Wade said the Republicans would have been "satisfied" if as a compromise the Democrats would have been willing simply to reduce Philadelphia's present seven-man delegation by one.

Plan 125,000 More Defense Homes

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP) — Charles F. Palmer, Defense Housing Co-ordinator, told Congress July 9 that construction of at least 125,000 family dwelling units before July 1, 1942, was contemplated due to expanding defense activities.

Testifying before the House Public Building and Grounds Committee, Mr. Palmer urged an additional $500,000,000 housing program.

President Roosevelt asked Congress in a message for authority to launch a second $300,000,000 program.

Dr. Rathbone Aid To Hastings in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—Announcement of the appointment of Dr. H. B. Rathbone as his personal representative was made yesterday by George Aubrey Hastings, Republican nominee of the fourteenth Congressional district to fill the unexpired term of the late Representative M. Michael Edelstein. Dr. Rathbone will have charge of campaign headquarters established by Mr. Hastings in the tenth Assembly district Republican Club at 290 Fifth Avenue.

Dr. Rathbone, retiring head of the Department of Journalism of New York University, has had 30 years experience as a newspaper man in New York City. Mr. Hastings said a campaign committee was being formed to co-ordinate efforts in the sixth, eighth, and tenth Assembly districts.

San Diego Reservoirs 'Over 100 P. C. Full'

SAN DIEGO, Calif (AP)—Rapid growth of this city because of defense work has called for quick thinking about its water supply. Sandbags have been piled atop the great mountain dams to increase the capacity of the reservoirs behind them. As a result, the City Engineer reports them "more than 100 per cent full."

Pupil Rides Home On Tail of Plane

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 11 (AP)—The man on the flying trapeze had nothing on Victor Woodrick, flying cadet from Three Oaks, Mich., who went up in the seat of a plane, did a complete twisting flip in the air and rode to a landing on the tail of his aerial steed.

Of course, if the civilian instructor, David J. Mattis, had not been along yesterday Mr. Woodrick's feat might have had a tragic ending.

They were coming in for a landing at Park's Air College with Mr. Woodrick at the controls of their two-seater training ship. Mr. Mattis noted that his pupil was too high and took over the controls, nosing the ship sharply to the ground.

Mr. Woodrick, his safety belt having become unfastened, flew into the air, executed a complete flip and landed astride of the rear of the plane facing the tail section. Mr. Mattis made a perfect landing.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH GOLD, SILVER EFFECT INITIALS
Latest fad! Fast seller! Assortment 21 smart cards retails $1. Metallic Initials FREE. 100% profit. Name-inscribed Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other novel assortments. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 918 Way, Elmira, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. Also 60 for $1 with name and many exceptional value Box Assortments. Write for Five FREE Sample Portfolios. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-821, Chicago.

PAYING GUESTS

THE MAYLEN, West Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass.—Guest rooms; one of the show places on the Cape; attractive, spacious; must be seen to be appreciated; breakfast 8 to 10:30. Phone Harwich 473-W.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, 11 Park Drive, Apt. 30—To sublet during August and September, 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; entrance hall; $75 a month.

N. Y. C.—Sublet 3 light, airy rooms; elevator; charmingly furnished, piano; convenient subways; open to offer. 181 Waverly Place, 5-F. Superintendent or Gramercy 7-0958.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BEACONFIELD SECTION, Brookline, Mass.—Modern 5-room heated apartment, 2 fireplaces; parking, near car, trains; $65 month. Information Parkway 0808.

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church; $36-$40. En. 2-1883.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BUSINESS woman wants before Aug. 31 2 heated rooms, kitchenette, fireplace, bath, garage; Boston or suburbs. Box K-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, LaSell 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BEAUTY SHOPS

ROBERT'S BEAUTY SALON—Specializing in Permanent Waves; $3.50 and up. 1646 Blue Hill Avenue, Mattapan, Mass. Blu. 1520.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

WANTED—A good home and schooling for a retarded child (girl); references required. Box J-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOKS WANTED

LARGE or small lots books bought for cash. WM. L. TUTIN INC., 1280 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass., Tro. 8746.

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS — Repaired Cleaned Built
W. E. SMITH CO., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
16 CHILCOOT PLACE — End. 6660

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67 St., N. Y. C.—New term starting, instructions for adults and children in ballroom dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DOGS FOR SALE

COLLIE pup, ideal companion, registered, aristocratic and gentle. DR. CARD, 152 Crosby St., Arlington, Mass. Arl. 3375.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston — Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

DRESSMAKER (colored)
Dresses made reasonably; alterations. Write Box S-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FRENCH dressmaker, gowns, tailored suits and coats made to order, remodeling, alterations, hand sewing. Academy 2-1245, N. Y. C.

FURNITURE

AUTHENTIC reproductions of period furniture in solid mahogany and walnut. Pieces made to fit needlepoint. C. DODGE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO., North St., Manchester, Mass. Tel. 292-W.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Man and wife to work in home of 2 adults, 2 boys; experienced help only need apply; give references in first letter; wages arranged; home located in suburb north of Boston. Write to Box K-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ASSEMBLY and scraper hands, tool makers, lathe, boring mill, planer and shaper operators, with at least 5 years' experience in the machine tool industry; must be U. S. citizens, no age limit; 9-hour day, 54-hour week; give full details in first letter, or call at employment office, AUTOMATIC MACHINERY MFG CORP., 113 East Washington Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

MILK SALESMAN
STEADY JOB — GOOD PAY
CALL FOR APPOINTMENT
FISHER DAIRY DEDHAM 1401 (MASS.)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHERS with or without experience. Apply Box L-21 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, giving education, age, religion, exp.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LYNN, MASS.—4-room cottage, modern, and centrally located; reasonable. Call or write 13 Mount Pleasant Place off Essex Street.

NIAGARA FALLS — 6-room house, 1 bath, garage; convenient to schools and business district; bargain. Further particulars write owner, H. SCOTT, White Mills, Pa.

HOUSES WANTED

BY three adults, HOME, 6 rooms, 2 baths, garden; Bronxville, N. Y., to White Plains, N. Y.; reasonably secluded; easily accessible N. Y. Central; moderate rental. Write Box K-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE of every description. Greater Boston vicinity. Prompt service. GUY W. EDWARDS, 49 Park Ave., Arlington Heights, Mass. Arl. 2414

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TAlbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY — Practitioner's office, part time. 11 West 42 Street, Suite 1982.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports; golf, riding nearby; $21-$35; folder.
Mr and Mrs. Engle, Mgrs.
Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut

BASS RIVER, CAPE COD, MASS., on Route 28 near Hyannis—Attractive housekeeping and non-housekeeping cottages and guest rooms. Write Quaint Steps, P. O. Box 181.

CEDAR CREST, Marstons Mills, Cape Cod, Mass.—Charm of country and seashore; tray breakfasts. MISS A. F. WEBSTER.

HOMEOQUAGA FARM, Oquaga Lake. Deposit, N. Y.—2000 ft. elevation; maple grove; airy rooms; comfortable beds; good food. Rates $20-$25 weekly.

PRINTING

CLUB PRINTING
Year Books, Programs, Stationery
ADAMS PRESS, Inc.
7 Oakland Street, Lexington, Mass.

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RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 8630

ROOMS TO LET

BEACON COTTAGE, Wells, Maine — Ocean-front rooms, quiet; light housekeeping; ladies preferred; single $10. MRS. GEORGE PUTNAM.

BOSTON, MASS., 181 Marlboro St.—Rooms for permanent or transient guests; kitchen facilities. Com. 8951.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd (3-A)—Corner; cross ventilation, private bath, large closet; ideal location; business people. Evenings-Sundays.

N. Y. C.—Room, furnished or unfurnished, private home; near Eighth Avenue subway. Tel. Tremont 2-3185.

RUGS FOR SALE

HOOKED RUGS
Semi-antiques—new, all sizes, from $3.75
YACOBIAN BROS., 52 Chauncy St., Boston

SALESWOMEN WANTED

STEADY sales work for ambitious woman who can devote 5 hours a day; cosmetics; commission and bonus. S-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MIDDLE-AGED MAN desires clerical position; offers service, loyalty; reasonable. Write Box P-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS, companion, nursemaid; young lady, musician, private school teacher, wants place for summer; good driver, congenial. Granite 6398-J.

NURSERY-GOVERNESS (English born), speaks perfect French, desires position; Catholic. Write Box P-25, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN experienced in housekeeping, business office routine and driving desires work of any nature; Protestant. Write Box M-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

STUDIOS TO LET

N. Y. C., West 57th—Large studio, day-time use; suitable practice or teaching; grand piano. Circle 7-5219—9 a. m.

SUMMER BOARD

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE — Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

QUIET, restful vacation spot in the foothills of the Berkshires; excellent home-cooked meals. D. H. Eberle, Dover Plains, N. Y.

SHADYKNOLL—Picturesque six acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, riding, boating; excellent food; restricted; $20-$25; booklet. VAN HORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

SUMMER PROPERTY

LAKE SUNAPEE region, SUMMER HOMES of character and quality, for rent and for sale. Sargent & Co., New London, N. H.

SUMMER RENTALS

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—2 small, most desirable houses; cool, nicely furnished; near harbor; also fine old house for sale. Phone Marblehead 0034.

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Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
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Satisfaction Guaranteed at
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A Service for Every Household
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Order Today—Don't Delay
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NEW SUMMER MERCHANDISE
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Correctly Furnished Homes —That's Our Job!
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SYLVESTER & GILE, Inc.
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Ford Parts and Service
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Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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FLORIST
267 Harvard Street — ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

BANCROFT
CLEANERS · TAILORS · FURRIERS
WHITE GARMENTS
beautifully cleansed in our modern plant
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston St. — Asp. 6060

Carroll's Service Station
JENNEY GASOLINE — Solmar-Ad — Chester Cathcart
United Motors Service
HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL
LONGWOOD 9126

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for Every Occasion — *Flowers Telegraphed*
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Chestnut Hill Esso Servicenter
Complete and Competent Service for Your Car.
On Worcester Turnpike, Cor. Boylston and Hammond Sts. One block above Benevolent Association. LON 8963

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With outstanding lines of Junior Misses' and Women's Apparel.
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Ice Cream for Summer Days
"MADE OF REAL CREAM ONLY"
at FISKE'S
SUMMER CANDIES
Harvard Square, Cambridge — Kir. 8681
Payson Park, Belmont — Bel. 2265
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The Wave Beauty Shoppe
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Satisfaction always given.
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RUSSELL R. CAMERON
Picnic supplies, charcoal grills, steak broilers, charcoal briquets and
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Quality—Service—Dependability
TELEPHONE TROWBRIDGE 9611

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Tropical Suits—Straw Hats
ALSO Abundance of Sport Apparel at attractive prices
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Watch for our Wednesday Morning Specials During July and August
381 MAIN STREET
Headquarters for
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CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET — TEL. 3970

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
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Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

NEW!
Harper Rapid Wave Permanent
Call 3430 for information and appointment for all lines of Beauty Culture.
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The Department Store of the North Shore
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GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Vacation time is here. Let us make your car ready for the trip.
Green & Drewett
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310
Mobilgas
CLEANING NEW YORK EXTENDED DYEING CO.
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. — Tel. 3647

MUNSEY'S
Heating & Appliance Co., Inc.
"Haverhill's Service Center"
and
Haverhill Camera Exchange
Complete Stock—Lowest Prices
12 Winter Street — Tel. 2379

Choice Meats
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street — Tel. 2543

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Corner Plymouth and Weymouth Streets

HOLYOKE

Natural Bridge Shoes
come in light, airy models and streamlined designs. Come in, try on these lovely little shoes.
Buy With Confidence
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
168 High Street

HOLYOKE (Continued)

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

HYANNIS

Suburban Gas Corporation
A. E. Daunhinee, Manager
Junction Route 28 and East Main Street
Tel. Hyannis 686
Gas and Electric Appliances
GLENWOOD — HOTPOINT
Tank Gas Service for Entire Cape

LAWRENCE

Beach and Play Clothes for Sun and Fun
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Beach and Play Shop Second Floor

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 — Andover 234

J. A. LEONE CO.
Fuel Oil
TIMKEN OIL HEATING
578 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass.

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

COLONIAL GARAGE, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. — LEX. 0862
Buick
Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1730 MASS. AVENUE — LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries Carefully Selected
Meats and Poultry Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts
Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. — Tel. Lex. 0840

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

READY'S
Men's - Boys' Clothing Store
SUMMER SLACK SUITS
$1.95 to $9.95
We feature "McGREGOR"

alvin's inc
20 Waltham St., Lexington
Individual Summer Dresses
Play Clothes
F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET — LEX. 1000

FAIR OAKS DAIRY, Inc.
R. E. DALRYMPLE, Pres. and Treas.
"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
3 Sheridan St. — Tel. Lex. 2053

SUMMER GOODS
Lawn Chairs, Electric Fans, Picnic Supplies, Preserve Jars, Garden Hose, Pocket Knives, Overnight Suit Cases, Flash Lamps, Batteries, etc.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Ave. — Phone Lex. 0300

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Thursday at 9 A. M. till Saturday 9 P. M.
Three Days of The Greatest Bargains of the Season
GOODWILL SALE

The Home of Thoroughbred Fashions
CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL — Phone 7661

LOWELL

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

Men's Tropical Worsted 2-Piece Summer Suits
Coat and trousers as light as a feather, yet tailored so as to withstand summer wear and tear and still look neat and dressy. The same models and colors as our regular weight suits, only 30% lighter.
$19.75 and $22.50
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. — TELEPHONE LY 2-3737
LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE MEN'S STORE

Lonvals
FOR VALUE in MEN'S WEAR
Moderately Priced
328 UNION ST.

AUTO BODY AND FENDER WORK

Complete Auto Service
Ivor L. Burpee & Son
821 Washington St. — Ly 2-6269

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 2773. Hours 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Russo's RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden — Tel. 3200
61 High Street, Medford — Tel. Mystic 3239

TIME TO INSURE
PRESCOTT & SON INSURANCE SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
6 Pleasant Street — Malden 2350

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers — THE GOOD ONE — Cleansers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street — Malden 3092

MEDFORD

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT and VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 — 20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

Mobilgas — Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— *Friendly Service* *—Efficient*
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. — Tel. MYStic 1898
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0294—0295
C. B. & F. H. GOSS

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street — Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants. CALL MELROSE 0123
Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston

Highlands Contracting Co.
Carey ROCKTEX — HOME INSULATION
In Winter, Save Fuel
In Summer, Keep Cool
Tel. Mel. 0203 — Crystal 1595

CARMOTE Celebrated PAINTS — Carmote Paint Housewares
Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel. 0900 — 531 Main St.

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil — *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

BUSH & CO., Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, *Mgr.*
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St., Dial 5-7803 or 5-7304

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

STAR STORE
New Bedford, Mass.
JULY 14-26
Annual Sale of
Penobscot Sheets and Cases
(Seconds of Wamsutta Supercale)
THE NEW BEDFORD DRY GOODS CO.

WING'S
Summer is here, and here at WING'S are the things you need to make summer enjoyable.
Summer Furnishings
Summer Clothing
MODESTLY PRICED

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon. Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Heating—Sheet Metal Work—Plumbing
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
Agent for
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Res. Edgewood Lane, Dial 3-2276 — Shop, Dial 3-3167, 199 Acushnet Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 — 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-Known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street — BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires — Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. — H. S. Babbitt

Sherwin-Williams Paints
Telephone us for free use of our Home Decorator Books
JACK ROSE, Inc.
78 West Street

UPHOLSTERING
Draperies, Slip Covers and Cabinet Work on Modern and Antique Furniture
ARTHUR ROHMAN
864 South Street — Dial 5289

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

WALK-OVER
Semi-Annual Sale
Substantial Reductions
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

LUMBER
and Mill Work
Dettinger Lumber Co., Inc.
Tel. 2-6917 — 24 Warren Terrace

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. MINER, Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

COLDSPOT
Electric Refrigerators

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

ANNA FERGUSON — ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 — RES. 2-0030

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT
5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
100 Quincy Avenue — 37 Temple Street

Fill Your Bins Now
with 'blue coal'—Franklin Coal—New England Coke—All Dust-proofed for your protection.
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock Street — PRE 0047

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' — CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston — Pres. 0839

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building — GRA 2100

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

COAL and COKE
Sheppard Coal & Oil Co.
27 Granite Street, Quincy
6 Commercial Street, Weymouth

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 443 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET — TEL. READING 1340

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET — TEL. REA. 1566

Black Raspberry Ripple
ICE CREAM
TORRE'S PAVILLION
Reading and Wakefield Line

Crossword Quiz Answers

		P	E	T	E	R			L	E	E	
C	A	L	F			O	N	E	I	L	L	
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L		H	I	N	D		B	U	R			
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	E	N	D			R	U	G	B	Y		

MASSACHUSETTS

READING (Continued)

Sunnyhurst Farm Dairy
H. M. LARKIN
FINE DAIRY PRODUCTS
Deliveries made in Reading and vicinity
64 South St., Reading — Tel. Rea. 1315

SALEM

CLARK & FRIEND
225 Essex Street, Salem
Men's and Women's Quality Clothing

SHARON

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 191

"Scotty's"
SHELL
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET — SHARON 2081

JOHN COLANERI
TAILOR and CLEANSER
Post Office Square — Tel. 2091

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

1 COLLEGE AVE. PHONE SOMERVILLE 0700
LIFE, AUTOMOBILE, FIRE, ACCIDENT, PLATE GLASS, BURGLARY, COMPENSATION, LIABILITY
Realtors A.B.S.I.C. WEDGWOOD Insurance DAVIS SQUARE SOMERVILLE, MASS.

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
Magoun Square. Prospect 1095
Come in and see our complete line of equipment for Fishing, Vacation or Picnics.

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

★ Star Market Co. ★
THE STAR SETS THE PACE!
with the greatest savings in quality foods!
Shop at Somerville's fastest growing food store.
401 Highland Avenue in Davis Square

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for All Occasions grown on the premises
Telephone Orders given Special Care
328 Broadway — Som 0416

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET — SOM. 0319

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE — FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

WESTFIELD BICYCLES
Electrical Appliances—Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles. Special Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Hood Tires and Other Makes
BENDIX WASHERS
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street — Phone 2-6231

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

R-U-G-S
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Bedding Renovated
Springfield Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
504 St. James Avenue — Tel. 3-8113
P. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers—New Ceilings
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. — Tel. 3-5231

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal — Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WATERTOWN

It Takes Fine Milk to Fill the Bulging Neck of the Cream Top Bottle With Whipping Cream Every Day.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave., Watertown, Mass.
Tel. WAT. 3818

★ Star Market Co. ★
Genuine Spring 1941
LAMB LEG and LOIN
A fine roast and plenty of chops — lb. 25c
25 Mt. Auburn Street, Wat. 3000, Watertown

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. — Wel. 1276

WEYMOUTH

PICNIC SUPPLIES
at
R. E. Cobb Hardware Co.
Tel. Wey. 0038

Keep Cool in Palm Beach Suits Cleaned by
SOUTH WEYMOUTH Laundry & Cleaning Co.
TEL. WEY. 2300

TIBBETTS NABORHOOD STORE
The Little Store With the Big Stock
GROCERIES—DELICATESSEN
White Bros. Creamy Milk
Oak Hill Products
Hendries' Ice Cream
128 Phillips St., Weymouth — Tel. Wey. 1784-R
Store Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Closed Sundays 1 to 5 P. M.

WINTHROP

Winthrop Hardware Co.
193 Winthrop Street — Ocean 1930
Let us supply your needs: Paints, Wallpaper, Building Supplies
—WE DELIVER—

European Local Classified

(Continued)

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel Whitehall 9691
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

HOUSES TO LET

NORTH CORNWALL—To let furnished September for duration. Labour Saving House (specially suitable for children). Faber, Garden Cottage, CONSTANTINE BAY.

HOUSES WANTED

REQUIRED September for duration small house at Oaklands, near Welwyn, Herts. Box W-1638, BCM/CSM, London.

POST VACANT

HELPERS needed in all departments for very busy West Country hotel catering chiefly for war workers; experience not necessary if adaptable and willing. Box W-1637, BCM-CSM, London.

POST WANTED

LADY seeks post, experienced secretary companion or hostess; capable responsible position and managing staff. Box W-1577, BCM-CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SUSSEX—Paying guests received in Old Sussex Manor House, having modern conveniences, extensive garden and views; home produce; from 4½ guineas. Box W-1639, BCM/CSM, London.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

ROOMS TO LET

PAIGNTON, DEVON, The Haven, 15, New St.—Comfortable and cheerful lodgings; central, yet quiet, from 35/-, partial board.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN—Personal secretarial service; authors' Mss.; duplicating; private tuition. 27 Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA — TEL 351

BIRMINGHAM

Tel. Cen. 5727 — 32 Gt. Western Arcade
ASHMORES
Owner Mrs. Marsh
GOOD SHOES
All Prices
BAGS — SLIPPERS — STOCKINGS

Millinery, Gowns, Furs
CAL. 2628
Designs
575, Moseley Road, Birmingham

BOSCOMBE

It never Rains but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
662, Christchurch Road, Boscombe.
79, Old Christchurch Road and 166, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH

Shop at
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road
TEL. 7000
Also at Hastings, Eastbourne, Weymouth, Brighton, Southampton, Boscombe, Bath

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, Blankets, Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE — BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER GLASS SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
CHRISTCHURCH
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets, Down Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lingerie, Knitwear and Gowns

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room — ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE (Continued)

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol — PHONE 24458
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

A. E. FINCH
Electrical & Mechanical Engineer
Colston Yard, Colston Street, Bristol 1.
Electrical Installations.
Electrical Apparatus Repaired

BROMLEY

SAFE REMOVALS
By a firm of sixty years' experience. Our reputation for cheapness, competence and careful packing is deservedly earned. Let us give you a free estimate.
PYRKE'S
123, High St., Bromley — Rav. 2601-2

Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 2271-2
W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. & V. E. King)
63 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear — Baby Linen
Hosiery — Children's Outfitting

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBERLEY

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Antiques — Licensed Valuers
Cabinet Making and Upholstering
Specialists in Curtains and Loose Covers
HIGH STREET CAMBERLEY
PHONE 303 CAMBERLEY

W. G. PAICE SURREY DAIRY
Park Street, Opposite the Church
for
ALL HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Deliveries Twice Daily

CAMBRIDGE

Kendall
71 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
35, Petty Cury, Cambridge.
5, Market Place, Peterborough.

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

CROYDON PURLEY and District

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in This Paper
CREAMOLA
Tickles the World's Palate

HARROW

The GINGERPREAD HOUSE
9e College Road
Harrow
Phone Harrow 1760
The Homemade Cake Shop and Tea-room of Character Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description Special attention to post orders.

IPSWICH

FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Corder & Son Ltd.
LINENS
FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

ENGAGEMENT and WEDDING
RINGS
CROYDON & SONS
50 and 52 Tavern Street, Ipswich
Telephone 4116

KINGSTON and SURBITON

PERSONAL ATTENTION
HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs. MIDDLETON'S SURBITON LAUNDRY
ESTABLISHED 1884
HOOK RD.
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR
DRY CLEANING

ENGLAND

KINGSTON and SURBITON (Continued)

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 2181 (5 lines)

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- 150 Departments
- A Non-combine Store.
- A Magnificent Escalator Hall

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

GOOD BREEDING is the result of much good sense, some good nature, and a little self-denial for the sake of others.
—CHESTERFIELD.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Debt Canceled

New York City

She was trying to alight from a Broadway car en route to the New Jersey ferry. She had four children to marshal: one a boy of about eight years, a tiny girl, a toddler, and in her arms a chunk of a baby, the kind that slips through its clothes no matter how it is held, and must have weighed like a keg of nails. She had a suitcase in her right hand, and the boy had parcels, and the little tot carried something else.

It seemed a bit of a problem, when all at once the lady who sat opposite to her sprang to her relief. Together they managed to alight intact. The helper took over the baby, and when the little girl cried because she wanted a drink of water, the lady gave her a coin to persuade her to forget her thirst. Together the small cavalcade moved down the cross street to the ferry. The helper came into use again when the tickets had to be purchased, and they were soon on board the boat. The next episode involved her interviewing a couple of passengers on the boat, asking them to help the mother, and they were in agreement.

This is not quite all, for as the helpful lady passed the ticket window she was held up a minute to be congratulated on her kind act. "Not at all," she replied. "I was just paying an old debt. One time many years ago I was traveling with a small brood, and I was helped in the same way. So you see I canceled my debt."

Where Would You Find—

Answers

1. Switzerland.
2. The poet was born in Greenfield, Indiana, in 1853; the two-story house, of which only the kitchen remained, has been restored and is open to visitors.
3. A college for women at Wellesley, Massachusetts.
4. A mining state in western Brazil.
5. Great Salt Lake, Utah; salt is 20% of its fluid content.
6. Ohio.
7. The world famed Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis; established and presented to the state by Mr. Henry Shaw.
8. The monetary unit of Austria.
9. Carson City, Nevada.
10. A famous street in London.

Household Hint

If cards in a cooking recipe file are coated with white shellac, stains can be easily wiped off with a damp cloth.

In Lighter Vein

Just the Man

Sergeant: "Any of you men got a dirty uniform?"

Private (hoping for a new uniform): "Yes, sergeant, look at me."

Sergeant: "You'll do. Report tomorrow morning at 6:30 for coal shoveling."

Thinking Out Loud

With things picking up as they are, perhaps the girls will soon be able to get their fingernails out of the red.

Think only of yourself and others will soon forget you.—Rays of Sunshine.

Success

Friend: "I understand you finally got your poem printed."

Aspiring Poet: "Yes, but I had to use a little strategy. I sent the first stanza to the editor of the correspondence column with the inquiry, 'Can anyone give me the rest of this poem?' A few days later I sent the rest under another name."

Telling the Truth

A newspaper was running a serial called "The Truth." One week, so much being devoted to other matters, the editor, unable to continue the story, did not print the week's installment. When a reader inquired as to why "The Truth" didn't appear in the newspaper, the editor answered, "'The Truth' was crowded out of the issue on account of more important matter."

—Answers, London

"Careful now, Willie, it may be one of ours."

Daily Anecdote

Speaking of Advertising

Some years ago, when Patti was going to sing in Detroit, Mabley, the great clothier, was the first man at the ticket-window when it opened.

"How much for the house?" he asked.

The astonished ticket-man figured it up to about ten thousand dollars.

"All right; I'll take it," said Mabley; and all who came for tickets after that were told; "Mr. Mabley has bought the house; you must apply to him."

Mabley would not sell a ticket; he gave away every seat. It paid him, for Mabley, the clothier, the music-lover, was more talked about than Patti.

Biographical Lines

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Francisco Goya y Lucientes

(Known as Goya)
1746-1828

GOYA is recognized as the first of modern painters.
He rarely produced anything without human figures in it.
Someone has described him as the "painter of humanity."
He spent his childhood in a little village of Aragon, Spain.
His parents were humble farmers, and he himself was to be one.
Fortune, however, stepped in and prevented such a blunder.
Once a monk happened to see the boy sketching a pig on a wall.
The good man felt that behind the drawing lay real genius.
He placed his young friend in the studio of a renowned painter.
But Goya won no prize, nor did he excel in competitions.
Moreover, he was constantly in pursuit of fresh adventures.
Quarrels were then frequent between lads of rival parishes.
The student soon came under the notice of the Inquisition.
Finally, to avoid falling into its clutches, he fled from home.

NOW HE WAS in Madrid, painting little but observing much.
By day he visited the art treasures in palaces and churches.
By night he roamed the streets of the city, guitar in hand.
In the end, he worked his way down to Italy as a picador.
In Rome he sketched a rapid portrait of the Pope.
As a result an extraordinary opportunity presented itself.
The Russian Ambassador tried to engage him for his country.
But Goya cared little for Catherine the Great and her Court.
He declined the invitation and returned to his beloved Spain.

HIS NEXT objective was to become an established painter.
To become an established painter he must secure commissions.
Losing no time, he sought out Mengs, a great master of the day.
Mengs was busy reorganizing the royal manufacture of tapestry.
"Why not create new designs for us?" he said to the young man.
This offered a chance for Goya to give free rein to his fancy.
He discarded all the well-worn mythological subjects in vogue.
For his themes he took scenes from everyday Spanish life.
He sketched toreadors, games, dances, processions, masquerades.
His compositions met with instant and enthusiastic acclaim.
All expressed color, movement, gaiety, merrymaking, joy, life.
At Court nothing was talked of except Goya and his "cartoons."
The artist made frescoes for churches, etchings for galleries.
Then he began producing a number of beautiful portraits.
Ladies, nobles, poets, statesmen literally besieged his studio.
Under Carlos IV he was appointed first painter at Court.

GOYA HAD ALWAYS stood for independence wherever he worked.
This new post was not to alter the artist's way of living.
One day the Court of Spain was all attired in mourning.
He arrived at the Palace in his white stockings as usual.
"Stop!" ordered the guards. "You cannot appear in this costume."
"All right, I am going to change it," reassured the painter.
He drew caricatures of the guards all over his stockings.
Speechless for a moment, the two men finally let Goya pass.
And the King burst out laughing at this "walking cartoon."
Soon political changes brought with them disturbing days.
The time came when Goya found living in Spain impossible.
He obtained a leave of absence and rode swiftly off to Paris.
At eighty he was still painting, painting on in exile. . . .
An epoch is reflected through his vast gallery of pictures.
And artists always find substance in the works of the Spaniard.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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A Verse for Today . . .

And GOD *shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away.* — REV. 21:4.

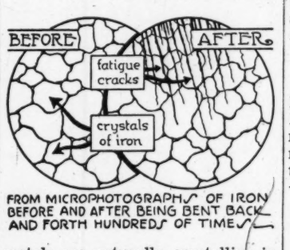
[Readers are invited to send in their favorite Bible verse.]

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Metals Get 'Tired'?

Motorists occasionally have the experience of a spring breaking suddenly, inconveniently, and without previous notice or apparent cause. That same spring may have served faithfully and long, under overloads, vicious bumps, extremes of weather, and whatnot. Then, as though tired of doing its good turn for the day, it quits without warning.

One popular explanation of this sudden breakage of metals has been that the broken part had "crystallized." The microscope, however, reveals the fact that the



FROM MICROPHOTOGRAPHS OF IRON BEFORE AND AFTER BEING BENT BACK AND FORTH HUNDREDS OF TIMES

metals are naturally crystalline in structure and do not suddenly crystallize under repeated bending or strains.

The other explanation is that the failure is due to "fatigue" in the metal. Engineers and physicists have made a study of this fatigue of iron and steel and other metals for a number of years. With powerful microscopes they have studied pieces of iron and steel before and after severe bending tests.

What seems to take place is that minute cracks, invisible to the unaided eye, begin working their way into the iron or steel as it is bent back and forth or subjected to twisting strains.

Crack-permeated metal is weak metal, and as the march of microscopic cracks continues into the metal a point is reached, sooner or later, when there no longer is sufficient sound metal remaining to carry the load, and the metal simply snaps.

Failure of metal parts due to fatigue has become much less common now that steel experts have produced especially compounded and tempered steels which are strongly resistant to "that tired feeling."

It also has been noted that scratches, nicks, and rough places in the metal surface seem to provide starting points for the development of these fatigue cracks.

W. P. Keasbey

Speed Counts

The soldier of 1941 can travel, completely equipped, as far in 20 minutes as a soldier once traveled in a day.

Monitor Camera Club from John A. Grant, Seattle

Pattern of a Woodland Floor

Brevities

Detroit News: Manufacturers are now using machinery to test mattresses. If the machine doesn't want to get up, the product is pronounced O. K.

Milwaukee Journal: The Washington hound for publicity expects to fry the usual egg on the Capitol steps this month if it can be tied in with the defense effort.

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: A city man with a hobby is the one who makes money in his business only to lose most of it by operating a farm in the country.

Downs News: Women are funny creatures. They aren't satisfied until they get a dress like Mrs. Jones's, and then they won't wear it because it is like Mrs. Jones's.

Chicago Daily News: There is no set rule for those large, floppy garden hats. However, they shouldn't be greater in diameter than the garden.

Traveling School

Using a traveling trailer, two Cornell University agricultural engineers will travel over New York State teaching efficient use of electrical equipment.

Where Would You Find—

1. The European country which celebrated the 650th anniversary of its independence in 1941?
2. The birthplace of James Whitcomb Riley?
3. Wellesley College?
4. Matto-Grosso?
5. The large lake in the western U. S. which has no known outlet?
6. The home State of Senator Robert A. Taft?
7. Shaw's Garden?
8. A schilling?
9. The smallest State capital?
10. Regent Street?

(Answers appear on this page)

The Adventures of Waddles—*Right-O!*

By THE HAGERS

DIRECTOR BASIL B. SPOONBILL TOOK HIS ASSIGNMENT WITH GOOD WILL.
SAID HE, "I NEVER THOUGHT, SOMEHOW, TO LOOK FOR TALENT IN A COW."
"SHE MAY HAVE UNEXPECTED CHARM," I QUACKED, AS WE DROVE TO THE FARM.
"BUT CHARM," HE SAID, "IS NOT ENOUGH. THE ROAD TO FAME IS OFTEN ROUGH!"

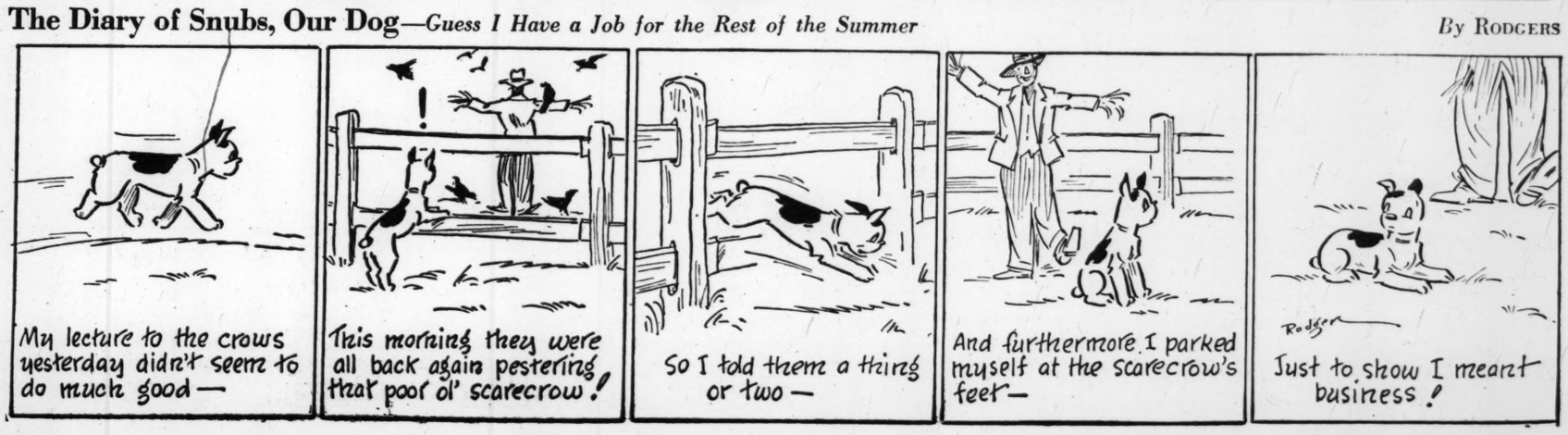
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Poppy—Poppy—Poppy*

By LE PELLEY

I'VE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR YOUR AUDITION, BENJAMIN... AND GUESS WHAT! POPPY HAS VOLUNTEERED TO HELP YOU!!
POPPY?
BUT I TELL YOU POPPY IS SCHEDULED IN STUDIO A!
NO, NO... STUDIO F... I'VE GOT IT RIGHT HERE IN BLACK AND WHITE
?
LITTLE BOY... IF YOU SEE POPPY, TELL HER TO HURRY -- SHE'S DUE ON THE CRISPY HOUR IN 15 MINUTES
AS FAR AS I'm CONCERNED, I HOPE POPPY IS ALWAYS THIS HARD TO FIND
Le Pelley

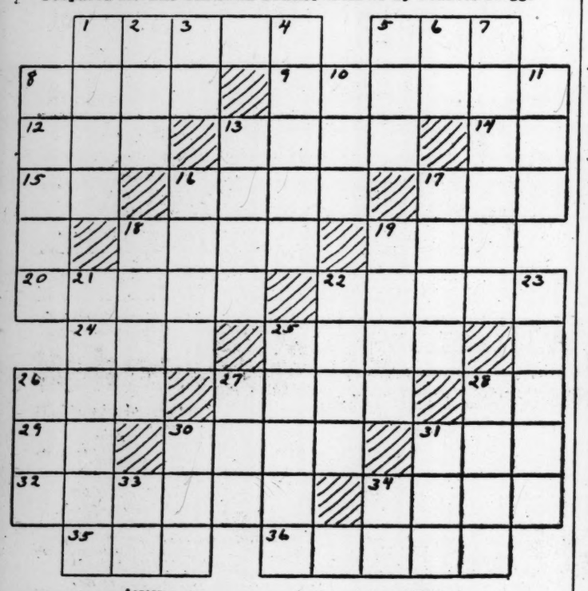
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Guess I Have a Job for the Rest of the Summer*

By RODGERS


My lecture to the crows yesterday didn't seem to do much good—
This morning they were all back again pestering that poor ol' scarecrow!
So I told them a thing or two—
And furthermore I parked myself at the scarecrow's feet—
Just to show I meant business!
Rodgers

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is father of Hansel and Gretel?
5—Who was a famous Confederate general?
8—What is young of bovine family of quadrupeds?
9—What American dramatist wrote "Beyond the Horizon"?
12—Buzz.
13—What is a hard fat?
14—Near.
15—Symbol for illinium is what?
16—What German philosopher was born in 1724?
17—Isaac Watts wrote a well-known poem about what insect?
18—Female of red deer is what?
19—What is prickly envelope of a fruit?
20—What is an African antelope?
22—Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer went down Mississippi on what (pl.)?
24—What country is scene of opera "Martha" (abbr.)?
25—What do you call the breaking waves?
26—Motor coach.
27—What are chapeaux?
28—Where was Samuel Clemens born (abbr.)?
29—In.
30—What is a solemn affirmation?
31—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
32—Who was Beethoven's pupil and Liszt's teacher?
34—What was first name of 32 Across?
35—Terminal.
36—What English school gave its name to a kind of football?

Down

1—What was middle name of Rubens?
2—What tree grows tall and stately?
3—Territorial Force (abbr.).
4—What is a period of play in a contest or match?
5—Allow.
6—East Indies (abbr.).
7—What peak is highest in Colorado?
8—Where is Atacama Desert?
10—What is used in batting and bowling practice in game of cricket?
11—What is a lixivium?
13—What was Mme. Dudevant's pen name?
16—In Gluck's "Armide," Hidroat is what?
17—To polish by brisk rubbing.
18—Who is in love with Maria in "The Bartered Bride"?
19—Obstacles.
21—Who painted "Washington Crossing the Delaware"?
22—Who was particularly fond of her mother-in-law?
23—What is capital of Chosen?
25—What Greek character corresponded to a Roman faun?
26—What is a vat or cistern?
27—What is a river of China?
28—Who was a daughter of the poet Milton?
30—What is a city of Nebraska?
31—What is a small loop for lifting something?
33—Half an em is what?
34—Keg (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K)

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Workers Have Rights

The United States House of Representatives has sidestepped a serious responsibility in striking from the proposed Draft Act amendments all reference to the current labor situation or to the taking over of strikebound defense plants.

It may be that the May amendment would have added no executive authority beyond that which the President exercised in the North American Aviation strike. Even on that footing it would be desirable to have national policy expressed in law rather than left to administrative discretion.

Before much longer Congress is going to have to face the situation which has grown, in part at least, out of the one-sidedness of the Wagner Act. That situation includes strikes in which minorities of workers have taken possession of plants and, by mass picketing, intimidation, and violence, have kept willing workers away from their jobs.

The House vote will be hailed in union quarters as a vindication of the right to strike. That right is an important one when accurately defined—it is the right of men to cease work in concert if they wish to do so. But workers have other rights as important as the right to strike. Among them is the right to work if they wish to do so. Each should be a matter of free decision.

An actual majority strike is usually a successful strike. But when a minority assumes to keep a majority away from their jobs by duress and threats, that minority is invading the rights of workers as seriously as an employer who tries to keep them from organizing or a government which would try to make them work at the point of a bayonet.

Congress, if it is correctly to represent the temper of the American people, must do something shortly about declaring the rights of workers to work. It could do this, at a minimum, by enacting the Halleck amendment to the Wagner Act to provide that no person found guilty of violence in connection with a strike should be required to be rehired. It could make more extensive revision of existing labor legislation. A pronouncement of public policy on this point is urgently needed.

An "Iceland" to the West

Strengthening of America's Atlantic advance-base defenses by the move into Iceland underscores the need for the United States to give equal attention to the Pacific. For the inclusion of Russia in the Nazi objectives gives Hitler the possibility of setting up the world's largest pincer movement, aimed against the United States, with Europe and Africa as one arm and Siberia as the other.

This brings us right back to the possibilities of establishing American bases on the Siberian coast, in accordance with the plan discussed in this newspaper two weeks ago. The situations are so parallel that they deserve special consideration. In each instance a hard-pressed nation stands between the Nazis and the United States. The Nazis, if they should overcome either Britain or Russia, would be poised to strike directly at the United States, across island and peninsula steppingstones.

In the Atlantic, in order to protect the Western Hemisphere from this threat, the United States has established American bases now within 700 miles of Britain. Yet on the Pacific side the geography is even more favorable for land operations. For there the water jumps are narrowed down from 700 miles to 30 miles.

When the proposal for American bases on the Kamchatka peninsula, and possibly at Vladivostok, was originally discussed, it was thought of as a method of controlling the Japanese. Strong bases there would give America protection against aggressive attempts by Japan to expand southward, or in any other direction. But, at the same time, there was the delicate diplomatic situation that any such bases, thus established, might be considered so directly aimed at Japan that, rather than lose face, the Japanese might be forced to take some extreme action.

But, on the legitimate claim of danger of a German threat in event of a Russian collapse, the United States could set up such bases without aiming them at Japan at all. The chief purpose would be to do just what is being done in the Atlantic, to build up advance posts against any possible Nazi attempt to invade the United States by way of Siberia.

Picnicking

Picnicking's chief value, sociologically speaking, is to teach people the comforts of home living. There is a ritual to be observed, however, if one wants to gain all the lessons possible from this form of hot weather entertainment. First, it ought to be discussed in family council for a week or two previous to the projected expedition. And when everything is settled, it's always possible to open parliamentary procedures again with an innocent question.

A conscientious housewife begins to get ready for the picnic day approximately one week ahead. Preparations commonly include washing the house curtains, sending the rugs to be cleaned, waxing the floors, and trimming the hedge.

On the morning of the day, it is decided to keep things simple. The usual peanut butter, jelly, and egg salad fillings are fixed up. A thermos bottle of milk and one of lemonade are filled.

Another major problem is where to stop to eat. Each member of the family is articulate about a place as the car rolls along. At long last, Father picks a spot and stops, amid general disapproval. The food is eaten with a symphonic accompaniment of birds, ants, spiders, pine needles, sand, and other expected impediments.

The best part of it all is getting home to a clean house and a cool porch. If more people would picnic periodically, the Nation's home life would be more appreciated.

Mining a Park

What has been called the finest arboreal desert in the United States may be despoiled if a bill to permit mining in the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in southern Arizona passes the House of Representatives.

The sponsors of the bill which has already passed the Senate say that mining would unlock a great mineral wealth in this unexcelled desert area at a time of national emergency. But the United States Geological Survey, which has ample data on the location of minerals whose development is needed, reports that this is not an important mineralized locality. Moreover, the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument has been prospected since the Spanish era with no important results, according to the United States Department of the Interior.

With all due respect to the motives of those who propose the bill, these people surely do not realize the consequences of mining operations in a desert region where, experienced conservationists say, any change in the delicate balance of nature may destroy forever important natural features of Uncle Sam's most spectacular cactus garden. Mining, however short-lived, would be extremely detrimental to plants and animals in the region. Vegetation would be used as fuel. Water sources would be dammed up. Animals would be driven away.

The monument extends over 516 square miles of desert mountain range and plain—miles filled with long-armed organ pipe cactus, the torch-like clumps of senita or whisker cactus, the fantastic tree cholla, the delicate-leaved palo verde and the giant saguaro cactus. Among these live an estimated 500 javelinas or wild hogs, desert mountain sheep, desert antelope, the rare burro deer, and the sinaloa or Mexican deer.

The United States can fill its mineral needs, even emergency needs, from other sources more readily than it could replace these resources.

Citizenship Test

Many tests of good citizenship are concerned with the simple, homely aspects of everyday living. One of these common problems is that of keeping our highways and roadsides clean.

A man who motors extensively through the Northeastern States says that each year the motoring public is growing more thoughtful. That is encouraging. Waste papers, litter, and debris can spoil the charm of a beautiful grove, inviting glade, or green field. Decent manners and true courtesy require us to be thoughtful of others. Those who teach would do well to encourage these practical matters of good citizenship in boys and girls.

An old superstition in Hungary has it that to be sat on by a bear will cure certain ills. Hungary, though still on the Axis, must be wondering whether to be sat on by the Russian bear might be a remedy—albeit drastic and dangerous—for Hitlerism.

Our Readers Say—

Wars and Declarations of War In America

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Senator Wheeler is guilty of a gross misstatement when he says: "If we are in an undeclared war, the Constitution of the United States, which provides that only Congress can declare war, has been violated."

If Senator Wheeler would read a short history of his country, he will see that we have had several undeclared wars.

In 1798 America had a short war with France, because the French warships interfered with our rights as neutrals. President Adams ordered American ships to fire upon and sink any French ship found so doing. (It might be noted how much courage the young American Nation had in 1798 in sticking up for its rights.) There never was a Congressional declaration of war in 1798, but there was plenty of shooting.

In the Mexican war, hostilities were started by the order of President Polk who used his authority as commander-in-chief of the army to send troops to the Mexican border. AFTER the shooting had started, Congress declared war.

In the Civil War, Lincoln on his own authority started hostilities by ordering the relief of Fort Sumter.

In the World War many American ships were sunk, and our merchant ships were armed by President Wilson to shoot back before there had been any action by Congress.

If Senator Wheeler will agree to look at an American history book, he will find that Congress declared war BEFORE the shooting began only in the case of the War of 1812 and the Spanish-American War.

We might also ask him if the framers of the Constitution did not purposely give the President the authority over the Army and Navy, because they knew he could act more quickly than Congress in the defense of American interests.

LYNN CARRICK

New York

Children in Air Raid Shelters

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following letter from a friend in London will, I think, be of interest to your readers:

"I am undertaking to make the air-raid shelters in London and other big cities better places for children. The winter nights, as you know, begin in England at 4 p. m. It is for this next winter that we must now prepare. A room or space must be set aside in each shelter for children; volunteer social workers must be organized and trained; supplies must be collected. The problem of children cooped up in shelters during the long winter evenings, with nothing to occupy their hands or minds, is a serious one. It is not only a strain on the children's morale, but it is hard on the tired, overworked adults who are trying to rest. According to the London Evening Standard (June 2, 1941), 'Child crime has in some districts increased 200 per cent.' The problem is aggravated by shelter conditions. Children have a feeling of bravado during raids which turns into this unfortunate channel only because the bare inside of a shelter offers little or nothing in the way of creative outlet. Children in shelters must be provided with some slight comforts and with things to occupy them while underground. $100 will equip and run a children's shelter room for 50 children for 6 months. Any sum will help."

ELIZABETH G. COGHILL

32 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W. 1.

Contributions may be sent to Captain Gracey's Children in Air-Raid Shelters Fund, 20 Gordon Square, London; to Allan Forbes, Treasurer, Massachusetts Committee, Save the Children Federation, State Street Trust Company, Boston (designate for Shelter Fund); or to the undersigned, who will cable them direct to Mrs. Coghill.

SYLVIA WARREN

River Bend, Dover, Massachusetts

"The Hope of the World"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In 1939 it occurred to me that there was no international song, except the Communist International. I accordingly wrote one to go with Sir Edward Elgar's music in "Pomp and Circumstance." But there was some uncertainty about copyright, so the matter was dropped.

Now I write simply to urge that a good song, with good music, would be a great asset at the present time. I imagine that a better one than mine could be written, using the same general theme and perhaps some of the lines. At any rate, I believe it would be desirable to explore the matter. The Elgar music is superb, and here are the words of my song:

THE HOPE OF THE WORLD

For all that we may dare to hope, all we hold most dear,
The hidden truth for which we grope, to rescue us from fear—
May reason's hand throughout the land, support the willing heart,
Thus all mankind together bind, nor any stand apart.

This hope for all men, now and yet to be,
Forever rejoicing, on the land and sea:
Growing still in wisdom, making wars to cease,
Forward, ever forward, let us strive for peace.

And is it just an idle dream that war may cease to be?
Must powers of evil always seem to prey upon the free?
Oh let us stand together now, and all united strive
To hold the torch of freedom high, and keep our faith alive.

It has often happened that even a very indifferent sort of song has been sung as a rallying cry with great effect. But surely it is very much better to have something which is really good, both as to poetry and as to sense.

THEO. D. A. COCKERELL

Professor Emeritus, University of Colorado

Boulder, Colo.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Wingspread

Mr. Hoover's Seven-Point Argument

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Hoover's recent carefully prepared seven-point argument is a restatement of the defeatist point of view, with the added references to Russian ideology and further emphasis on the invulnerability of the United States. It boils down to this: England cannot win; we are woefully unprepared, but safe from attack; therefore, we should quit, let England succumb, and negotiate with Hitler.

I cannot believe that this line of reasoning has the support of any but a small minority of the American people. It has been effectively combatted by such leading figures as Willkie, Knox, Stimson, Conant, Compton, and many others.

* * *

To me it is bitterly disappointing that one with Mr. Hoover's attainments and experience should have failed to grasp the seriousness of the Hitler menace. Or is it that he is unwilling at any cost to fight for the preservation of American institutions? To me his speeches, like Lindbergh's, are damaging because they serve to mislead the peoples of both North and South America, to prevent the acceleration of our defense program, to foster the feeling of self-complacency and a false sense of security; to delay the crystallization of public opinion to the full realization of our imminent danger, to give comfort to our enemies and to increase the chances of a Nazi victory.

It is tragically wicked even to contemplate England ruined, and the whole of Europe, Asia and Africa under Nazi domination. If the British fleet is either destroyed or captured, Britain is doomed. With the control of the sea in Nazi hands, Britain would starve. As with the Jews in Poland, Hitler uses the weapon of starvation to do away with any undesirable racial elements in his "New Order."

With Hitler, by infiltration, in control of South and Central America, with the Panama Canal shattered by assault from the air, with our one-ocean fleet bottled up in the Pacific watching Japan, what security is there for the United States? Gradually, but relentlessly, through insidious boring from within, we, too, would succumb to Nazi propaganda, to the Quislings in our midst, and to economic pressure. The sapping of morale is more dangerous than frontal attack.

Mr. Hoover says that we can make this country 97 per cent self-contained. He implies that we care not what the rest of the world does, and that we can refuse to engage in any foreign trade. Has the United States no other future than to crawl into its own shell? Have we no interest or responsibility to alleviate the distress and solve the problems caused by this devastating war? This is the same argument used by Mr. Hoover and the isolationists in Congress in attempting to defeat the repeal of the embargo on munitions in the fall of 1939, and to defeat the Lend-Lease bill in 1941. Had they succeeded in either case, where would Britain be now?

* * *

Mr. Hoover, in his utter repudiation of the ideology of Communism, justly expresses the thought of all true Americans. "The doctrines of Communism," as Assistant Secretary Welles said, "are just as intolerable and as alien to our beliefs as are the doctrines of Naziism." But the threat of Naziism is far greater. We are therefore at this moment bent on putting an end to the worst of two evils. The immediate issue is whether Hitler's plan for world conquest is to be successfully blocked.

To me it is damaging to our cause to stress the breathing spell which the Russian invasion gives England. Rather is there a grand opportunity for England and ourselves to make a supreme effort, as Secretary Knox so vigorously urged, to clear the Atlantic so that the products of our factories may reach their destination. This is the golden moment for action. Our stake in British survival is great enough to warrant the use of our Navy and air force *now* to decrease so far as possible the appalling loss of ships carrying our own supplies and munitions. The time is *now*, not next month nor next week. We have already delayed too long.

GASPAR G. BACON

Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Mirror of World Opinion

Still Marching On

A granddaughter of John Brown has sued a motion-picture company for $1,320,000 damages on a charge of "invasion of the right of privacy" in its depiction of her ancestor.

If there was anything we never heard of John Brown having, or wanting, it was privacy. He made his convictions about the subject of slavery a matter of considerable publicity during his lifetime, and even after his "body was a-mouldering in the grave," "his soul went marching on" through four years of Civil War.

And now the court of California will be asked to try that case, that was tried by another, and possibly prejudiced, court in 1859, and then appealed to a holocaust!

If the makers of "Santa Fe Trail" are compelled to defend themselves on their historicity, they will be in a very bad way indeed, for that picture was even more laden with anachronisms and inaccuracies than the average "historical" film that comes out of Hollywood. Yet, if it had merit, that merit lay largely in an interpretation of John Brown by a great actor, Raymond Massey—an interpretation of a much disputed historical character.

And if the movie makers are to be tried for inaccuracies, what will become of the historians whose errors of inattention are often as serious, and are taken much more seriously, than the intentional ones of the showmen?—*Chicago Daily News.*

Cut Non-Defense Spending!

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, in proposing higher and admittedly burdensome taxes for national defense . . . frankly warned the Congress, the taxpaying public must first have proof of the Government's willingness to cut non-defense and non-essential spending to the bone. . . .

Not only the Federal Government, but the vast and complicated taxing and spending units of government all the way down through State and municipal authority, must re-examine unessential spending with a magnifying glass. . . .

Congress should courageously abolish, and the Administration should patriotically forego, all waste and extravagance with the people's money—in which event it would probably be discovered the country could amply protect and defend itself within its means.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The Wide Horizon

"Pleased to Meet You"

By G. Delap Stevenson

LONDON

The war is bringing many new opportunities for understanding to the different races of the British Commonwealth.

Recently in London a number of Canadian soldiers and Indian craftsmen sat down to tea together as strangers, but parted as friends. The Indians were the industrial trainees now in England and the soldiers had recently arrived from Canada. Both parties had been sight-seeing and returned simultaneously to the Empire Rendezvous at the Royal Empire Society. Rather anxiously their hosts sat them at the same tables. Within a few minutes they were chatting like old friends. The accent of Saskatchewan drawling against the clipped English of Bombay. Photos were passed round and coinage displayed. Farmers' sons from the prairies and the Punjab discovered their common enemy in drought.

Above on the walls were the emblems of the countries of the Commonwealth and the device "Imperium et Libertas." Beyond the room in which they were sitting another part of the building was empty and shattered, for a German bomb had made a direct hit. When the party broke up there were warm handshakes, good wishes, and the exchange of addresses.

* * *

This meeting, in a bombed building, of young men from so far apart as India and Canada, seemed a good omen for the world after the war. The Indians are very much alive to the value of their visit to England. They are eager to learn about English people and English institutions.

Sometimes their questions are critical and they contend that this and that is done better in Bombay or Madras than in London, but they have no racial animosity and show no anti-British political feeling; their approach is one of engaging friendliness. They did not know about clothes rationing of course, and brought no warm clothes with them, but they feel the British Government will look after them. They identify themselves with Britain at war, and are proud of having made the dangerous sea journey and being in this bombed island. They talk over the war news, and take satisfaction in sharing food rationing with the whole of Britain. The only thing which worries them a little is the shortage of sugar, for Indians have a sweet tooth.

* * *

British trades unionism is one of the subjects which the Indians are to study in England. In India, though there are trades unions, they are often irresponsible, being used for political rather than industrial purposes. There has, however, been progress, notably in the Bombay presidency, where the textile union at Ahmedabad has been a model and the provincial government has set up good conciliation machinery. So far, in this war, there have been some slight labor troubles in India, but nothing on the scale of those during the World War. They have been met by inquiries into the cost of living which have generally resulted in wage increases.

The Indian Labor Act of 1935 gives comprehensive protection to Indian workers. The maximum working week is 54 hours, and under normal conditions it is often considerably shorter. The Indian trainees will undoubtedly explain all these things to the English work people they meet, for they are slightly shocked at the untravelled Englishman's lack of knowledge of India. They are eager, not only to learn from England, but to uphold the achievements of their own country.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Riches as Impedimenta

I cannot call riches better than the baggage of virtue. The Roman word is better, impedimenta. For as the baggage is to an army, so is riches to virtue. It cannot be spared or left behind, but it hindereth the march; yea, and the care of it sometimes loseth or disturbeth the victory. Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the distribution; the rest is but conceit. . . .

Seek not proud riches, but such as thou mayest get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly. Yet have no abstract, nor friarly contempt of them. But distinguish, as Cicero saith well of Rabirius Posthumus: "In desiring to increase his wealth, he seemed to be seeking not so much the spoils of greed as the means for generosity."—FRANCIS BACON (1561-1626) in Essays and Counsels.

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